THE ERIE OBSERVER.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

VOLUME XVIII. SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1847. NUMBER 5.

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WANTED in exchange for Goods, Wool, Butter, Cheese, and all kinds of Country Produce. H. CADWELL.
June 6, 1846. 3

HARDWARE.—Shelf Hardware and House Trimmings can always be had very cheap at the cheap store of S. JACKSON & co.
November 21, 1846. 27

DYE STUFFS

Logwood,	Indigo,
Fustic,	Cochineal,
Camwood,	Annatto,
Nicwood,	Cream Tartar,
Brazil Wood,	Red Tartar,
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CASH FOR TIMOTHY SEED.—The subscribers will pay cash for good clean Timothy seed. B. TOMLINSON & CO.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.—For sale at C. M. TIBBALS.
May 1, 1847. 50

M'GUFFEES' series of School Books, 1, 2 3, 4 and 5, for sale at No. 111, French Str. Erie, May 6, 1847. 51,

Written for the Erie Observer.

CERRO GORDO.

BY ARCHETYPAL.

How repose the fallen brave—
Sleep in peace the heroes now—
Rest they in their mountain grave,
High on Cerro Gordo's brow!
A nobler grave was never made,
A braver band was never laid
To take their last—their long repose,
Amid the groans of dying foes!

Soldiers! soo that no base foe
Tread indignant where they rest,
And ye winds! oh, gently blow
When you sweep across their breast,
Oh, breathe your sweetest incense there,
And let the night-cloud's dewy tear
In pearly drops, at silent eve
Enrich the heroes' hallow'd grave.

Long shall fall a nation's tear
To their memory, who now
Rest in lonely slumber there,
On the mountain's clouded brow;
And long shall we in silence dwell
With sadness on the brave who fell,
And long the hard, in stirring verse,
Their valor and their deeds rehearse.

SCENES FROM MEXICAN LIFE.

Translated from the *Franco Americain* for the Albany Argus, by W. G. B.

PERICO EL ZARAGATE.

PART III—THE VELERIO.

The gathering into which Perico had introduced me presented a most singular spectacle. Some score or more of men and women of the lower class of people, were crowded together talking, shouting and gesticulating. A fetid corpse-like odor, mingled with cigar smoke, and the fumes of Xeres wine, and of *Chinguirito* (a sort of brandy made from sugar cane,) filled the room.

In the corner of the apartment, was a table covered with provisions of every kind, and cups, bottles and flagons. At a table near by were gathered some gamblers, who were mingling with the clashing of their brass money, all the technicalities of the *Monte*, and disputing with a warmth heightened by the liquor, over piles of *cuartellas* and *tlacos* (Mexican coins of the smallest value.) Under the triple inspiration of the wine, the women and the game, the orgies, which I had thus surprised in its first stage, began rapidly to increase in fury and excitement. But that which struck me most, was precisely that which seemed to occupy the assassins least. A young child, who apparently had scarce attained the age of seven years, was extended upon a table. Her pale face, covered with flowers, withered by the almost insupportable and stifling heat of the atmosphere, and livid emaciated lips, evinced that life had departed from her, and that she had found eternal sleep. Amid all this shouting, laughing, and gambling, this noisy conversation, these men and women who acted like so many savages, this little corpse had an appearance most strange and mournful. The flowers and other decorations with which they had covered the corpse, so far from detracting from its mournful repulsiveness, only served to render it still more hideous. Such was the asylum to which I had been led, through the ingenious solicitude of Perico.

A general silence followed our entrance into the room. A man I at once recognized as the master of the house, and as the father of the dead infant, rose to receive us. So far from seeming overburdened with grief, on the contrary he appeared radiant with contentment, and it was even with an air of pride that he pointed to the number of guests assembled to celebrate with him the death of his daughter regarding it as a favor from heaven that God had designed to re-call to himself an infant, before it had attained the age of reason. He assured us that we were welcome to his house, and that for this he should ever regard us as friends. Thanks to the loquacity of Perico, I was rendered the centre of attraction, and a most difficult part I had to sustain. Perico declared to all those who desired to know, that it was impossible to klil a man with a happier grace than I had shown. In order the better to sustain my new character, I hastened to thrust my gloves into my pockets, and to assume an air of swaggering bravado, persuaded that it was always prudent to "howl with the wolves."

"What do you think of the lodging that I have found for you," asked Perico of me, rubbing his hands, "is it not much better than the one I promised? Besides, you will have an opportunity of participating in a *velorio*. It is a resource, on the night of sorrow, for amusement and relief. Thanks to me, also, you have acquired by this a claim to the eternal care of the father, whose infant having died before the age of seven is now in heaven."

And Perico, doubtless eager to secure for himself a share in this tribute of gratitude, seized without any ceremony upon an enormous jar of *Chinguirito*, and emptied it at a single draught. It was the first time that I was aware of so barbarous a custom, as this, which required the father of a family, to restrain his tears and dissimilate his grief under a smiling outside, and to present the honors of his house to every vagabond, who on the direction of a watchman, came to gorge himself with viands and wines in the presence of the corpse of his daughter, and to partake of those largesses, which frequently the next day gave up a whole family to misery.

By the time that the orgies were fully renewed, I had recovered sufficient of my self-possession, to cast my eyes around me. I perceived in the midst of a group of those meddling women who make it their duty never to miss one of these evenings of the dead, a pale countenance, a mouth which endeavored to smile, notwithstanding the eyes were filled with tears, and in that victim of this gross superstition, I readily recognized the mother, whom the angel in heaven, did not compensate for the angel she had lost from earth. Among the gossips who were crowding around her, were those who added by the most awkward importunities to the affliction of the poor woman. Some recounted the various phrases of the malady and the sufferings of the young deceased, while others enumerated the various infallible remedies they would have applied, had they been consulted in time; such as the plaster of St. Nicholas, the steam from a plant gathered through a piece of the frock of a Dominican; and the poor mother believing them all, turned to hide her tears, fully convinced that these remedies would have had the effect to save her child. The Xeres wine and the cigarettes were passed around during these consultations, which over, they proposed and went through with all the innocent games in vogue in Spanish America. Then some of the children, overcome with fatigue, sought repose in the corners of the room, as if they envied the sleep of her whose pale face under the withered flowers, appeared as if protesting against this odious profanation of the dead.

Retiring behind the heavy embrasure of one of the windows which looked out upon the street, I followed with anxious eyes and with much inquitude the movements of Perico. It appeared to me that he had imposed this protection upon me for the purpose of some trap. My physiognomy must have betrayed my thoughts, for the lepero approached me and said, in a sort of consolatory manner—

"Look you, senor cavalier, it is in killing a man as with many other things—the first step shocks us. And, besides, your sereno may be after all like my Englishman, who at present carries himself better than ever.—These heretics have such lasting lives! Ah, Senor Cavalier," sighed Perico, "I have ever regretted that I had not been a heretic."

"To have a lasting life?" said I.

"No, but in order that I might make an adjuration. Unfortunately my reputation as a good christian is too well established."

"But the cavalier that you sought to kill," said I to Perico," my thoughts naturally reverting to the melancholy young man, whom I had seen kneeling before the *morgue*—"do you think that he still lives."

Perico shook his head—"To-morrow perhaps his foolish passion may cost him his life, and his misstress will not survive him. As for me, I am not willing thus to strike two victims at a time, and so I have renounced this affair."

"These sentiments do you honor, Perico," said I.

Perico was willing to profit by the favorable impression which his reply had produced upon me.

"Certainly," said he; "I will not for the sake of a few dollars thus risk my soul. But *apropos* of dollars, Senor Cavalier," continued he, "I have been in good luck, and your purse is still perhaps pretty well furnished; in case I should break the bank of the *monte*, I promise to give you half of my winnings."

I did not think it prudent to meet this demand of Perico's with a refusal. If he participated in the game of *monte* still going on I would be relieved for some time from a companion, who had become very importune, and I therefore slipped a few dollars into the hand of Perico. Just at this moment a bell sounded, when one of the crowd raised himself, and exclaimed in a solemn tone,

"It is the hour of the suffering souls—let us pray."

The gamblers ceased, business or amusement of every kind was suspended, and all in the room were on their knees. The prayer was commenced in a loud tone, interrupted at intervals by the responses, and for the first time they appeared to recollect the cause of their gathering.

Those who can imagine those revellers, with their eyes deadened from intoxication, these almost naked women, gathered around a corpse decked with flowers; and rising from this kneeling crowd, the steam of a dense atmosphere, where a putrid miasmi from the corpse was mingled with the fumes of the liquor, will be able to form some idea of the strange and horrible scene in which I was forced to assist.

The prayer finished, the revelling commenced anew, but with less ardor. There is always in these nocturnal meetings a moment of weariness, when the love of pleasure is struggling with a desire to sleep; but this passed over, the revel became more noisy, and assumed an aspect even of a kind of delirium and frenzy. It was the hour of the *orgie* the moment had arrived.

I had resumed my post in the embrasure of the window, and in order to escape a desire to sleep, produced by the mephitic air of the room, I had half opened the window. Looking forth, I sought to read in the stars the hour, and I strove also to bring to my recollection a clue through the labyrinth of streets I had traversed; but it was in vain; I could recal nothing in the city of Mexico like this canal with its stagnant waters, and these sombre streets. I was completely lost.—Should I remain longer in the midst of these hideous orgies? Should I risk the perils of an attempt to escape, and a journey through the streets of this remote and solitary faubourg? While I was considering these questions—equally embarrassing—without power to resolve them, a noise of footsteps and a confused murmuring arose, to increase my perplexity. I got behind one of the inside shutters, in such a position as to be able to see, without being seen. Some half dozen men soon appeared from one of the streets, which opened opposite the house in which I found myself. The man who marched at their head was dressed in an *eclavina*, (a sort of surtout, or short cloak,) which disclosed the scabbard of a sword; the others carried in their hands their naked blades. From their timid manner, a European just arrived, would have taken them for malefactors, but my experience did not lead me into any such mistake. Justice alone had a countenance so frightened, and I readily recognized the night patrol, comprising a regidor, an alcalde, and four *celadores*.

"*Voto a brios!*" said the man in the eclavina; doubtless one of those magistrates at the same time alcalde and tavern-keeper, who shelter these malefactors during the day for the sake of pursuing them at night. "What is the senor perfect thinking of in sending us to patrol in these quarters, where justice never penetrates. I wish he himself had charge of this work."

"He would have taken care to bring with him those pistols that he refused to us," said one of the band, who, of all of them, appeared the most courageous, "because these criminals and these malefactors are not in the habit of carrying like us their arms exposed, as those whom we are charged to protect may this night experience to their cost."

"Yes," said the alcalde, "but when they know that they are exposed to assassination at night, they remain at home."

"But there are those mad ones whom no fear will stop," replied one of the men, "but as it is said by the Evangelist, 'the man who seeks danger perishes.'"

"What hour might it be?" asked one of them.

"Four o'clock," another responded, and raising his eyes to the window where I was concealed, he continued, "I envy the life of those people who pass so gaily the night in that *tertulia*. And still conversing, the *celadores* continued their march along the parapet which bordered the canal. All at once, one of them stumbled over something in the dark. At the same instant, a man raised himself up and stood erect before the guardian of the night.

"Who are you?" demanded the alcalde, in a tone of voice, which he sought to make commanding.

"What is that to you?" demanded the man, in a tone not less arrogant. "Cannot a man sleep in the streets of the city, without being subject to questioning?

"People sleep in their houses—so far as is possible," stammered the alcalde, visibly intimidated.

This individual, surprised in the most flagrant act of vagabondage, here heard a shrill whistle, when pushing aside the Alcalde, he ran into the nearest street. To my great surprise, the *celadores*, instead of following, departed like people who feared a trap, in another direction. At the same time, a hand was placed on my shoulder; I turned around, and Perico and the host, to whom he had introduced me, were before me.

"I heard a whistle which sounded like a signal from my comrade Navaja, now off on some expedition," said Perico, approaching the window, while the host, with all the manner of a most zealous to do the honors of his which his trembling hand caused to run over. Then with the superabundant politeness peculiar to men in a state of intoxication, he said:

"They speak truly, Senor Cavalier, that you are not accustomed to the society of poor people like us; you neither play nor drink, and yet in certain cases of conscience, the game and the drink, are great relief. Look at me, I have expended in regaling my friends all I have and more besides, and yet I am content, although I possess not a *tlaco* in the world; and now if you are willing, I will play with you for the body of my child. It is a stake" continued he with a confidential air, "which is more valuable than any other, because I can still hire it out at a good price to some amateur of the *velorio*."

"Play for the body of your child!" I exclaimed.

"And why not? it is done every day. It is not every body who is so fortunate as to have an angel in Heaven; while the body of the dear child gives good luck here below."

"I got rid as soon as I could of the importunities of a father so tender, and turned my eyes towards the street, but the sides of the canal were again silent and deserted. I could not convince myself, however, that this tranquility and silence was not only apparent merely, for some vague noises and murmurings were heard each moment from the streets in the neighborhood of the canal. Presently I thought I heard some stealthy steps on the gravel walk. With my body resting outside of the balcony, and my ears attentive, I waited for the moment when this deep silence was to be disturbed by some cries of anguish. A renewed noise in the room recalled my attention to that direction. The orgie had at this moment attained its height. The *Zaragate*, surrounded by a menacing group of gamblers whom his continued good luck had rendered suspicious of his honesty of play, sought, but in vain, to preserve his olive cloak from being torn to fragments by the furious hands of his antagonists. The most opprobrious epithets were also showered upon him from all sides,

"I am a man of honor," cried Perico, "and your discourteous manners have torn to tatters one of the most beautiful cloaks that I possessed."

"Audacious thief," cried one of the gamblers, "thy cloak had as many holes as thy conscience."

"At some other place," replied Perico, who was prudently manœuvering towards the door, "you shall account to me for this double injury. Senor Cavalier," continued he, "be my security, as I have been yours, the half of my winnings belong to you; it is an honest winning, and all that these men have said is an atrocious calumny."

I cursed again my intimacy with Perico, when a strange event occurred, which gave a happy diversion to the scene, in which I was threatened to be made an actor. A man came rushing precipitately from one of the most distant corners of the apartment, and close upon his heels another with a drawn knife in his hand, followed by a women with her hair dishevelled and screaming most vehemently.

"Will you suffer me to be assassinated thus?" screamed piteously the individual thus pursued; "will nobody give me a knife?"

"Leave him to me; let me open the bowels of this swindler of my honor!" shouted the outraged husband.

The women, through an *esprit de corps*, doubtless, all joined in the most lamentable cries, and threw themselves between the two adversaries, when one of the friends of the offender, placed stealthily in his hands a long knife. With this he turned intrepidly to meet the encounter of his rival. The cries of the women were redoubled, and it was indeed a most infernal confusion. The two enemies, now furious, were making the utmost exertions to separate the crowd gathered between them. Blood had begun to flow, when in the struggle among them all, the table which supported the dead child which was overturned. The body fell to the ground with a dull sound, and the flowers with which it was covered, were scattered around. A large circle opened around the corpse thus profaned—when a piercing cry rose above all the tumult, and the desolate mother threw herself upon the remains of her child, with an affecting and overwhelming solicitude.

I had seen too much. I turned towards the balcony, and cast a look upon the street, to make myself certain that an escape was still possible; but on this side also, the passage was closed to me. A man approached from one of the streets which opened on the canal. Some other men were following quickly after him, brandishing their arms. This Navaja, in whom Perico had recognized a comrade, had doubtless gathered a band, and I was to see without power to succor the victim, one of those nocturnal murders which are the glory of these *leperos*. The man whom they pursued, soon reached the parapet of the quay, and backed himself against it. I could hear him distinctly cry,

"Back, you cowardly rascals, would you bring five to one?"

"Courage, *muchachos*," cried one who appeared to be the chief of the band, "there are five dollars to be gained."

That which followed, it is scarcely necessary to describe. The unequal struggle in which they were engaged lasted but a few moments, and presently a shout of fierce joy announced to me that it had terminated to the advantage of the assassins. However, the unfortunate man, so cowardly attacked, still breathing, crawled upon the bridge, where waving his broken sword, he again defied his five assailants, but it was a dying effort. Again was he surrounded by these wretches, and again he fell under their blows. By the glimmering light of the lamp which burned before the "Spirits in Purgatory," I saw these five men raise a bloody body and launch it in-tman a moment usturo. A second after, the assassins had disappeared and that so rapidly, that I asked myself if it was not the work of a bad dream, but the reality in which I was did not allow me to remain in such an error very long. A new incident occurred also, proving to me that I was wide awake. A man on horseback left the house, to which I had been conducted, through so fatal a chain of circumstances, and in the man I recognized Perico—and in the horse, the noble amicia that I had procured with so much trouble from the hacienda de la Noria.

"Hollon," cried I, "this is going a little too far—you are stealing my horse."

"Senor Cavalier," replied Perico, with the greatest possible sang froid, "I am taking away a bit of evidence which would otherwise prove very troublesome to you."

This was the farewell given me by the lepero, and the horse vigorously urged departed in a gallop. Without taking leave of the people in the room, I hastened to the pursuit of the Zaragate. It was too late—I could only hear his distant neighing and the clatter of his hoofs, which soon ceased altogether. I ran at all hazards into one of the dark streets that bordered on the canal. I wandered for a long time in this labyrinth without discovering a neighborhood which I knew, and day was just breaking when I found where I was. The scenes of the night had taught me prudence, and I resolved to make a formal and regular avowal of the mischance I had caused the evening before. I, therefore, resolutely directed my steps towards the *juzgado de letras*, (criminal court.) When I entered, the judge had not yet arrived, and I awaited him in the vestibule. Fatigue and want of sleep soon caused me to forgot everything, and I was soon asleep on the bench. In my confused dreams, were re-enacted the scenes of which I had been a witness, when I thought I heard a dull, heavy noise ground me for a moment, when all was suddenly silent again. I opened my eyes and believe I was still under the influence of the nightmare which had oppressed me. A hand-barrow covered with a bloody cloth was at my feet. A thought suggested itself in an instant. In my imagination, I had been recognized, and they were now with a refinement truly barbarous, about to confront me with the man whose death I had been the cause. I retired to the farthest part of the vestibule, for the sight of the bloody cloth was insupportable to me. Little by little, however, I became reassured, and taking courage, I went and raised a corner of this funeral cloth. I was at no loss in recognizing the victim. His beautiful and pale face, his forehead, marked by a long and delicate scar, had been too strongly imprinted upon my memory. The bits of marsh weeds and green slime which adhered to his face recalled to my recollection the spot where this crime had been committed. He was certainly the man whom I had seen die so valiantly, and whom I knew would be so tenderly lamented. I let the cloth fall upon his noble head.

A short episode terminates this long recital. Fifteen days had elapsed, and there remained to me of my nocturnal adventures only an invincible horror of all classes of the *leperos*, when I received an order to appear before an unknown (to me) alcalde. A man of forty odd years, and to me not less unknown than the alcalde, appeared at the bar with me.

"Senor Cavalier," said this man, "I am the *farolero* that your honor half killed, and as this accident rendered me incapable of labor for fifteen days, you will not think it ill if I ask of you an indemnity therefor."

"Certainly not," said I, sufficiently satisfied to see that I had not to reproach myself with having caused the man's death—"What do you wish?"

"Five hundred dollars, senor."

I confess that this exhorbitant demand changed immediately my satisfaction to rage, and I could not refrain from wishing that I had really sent him to the devil. However, the alcalde having advised an agreement, I was fortunate enough to be let off for one-fifth the sum demanded by the *farolero*. Although my studies among the leperos had cost me dear, the experience which I had gained had its value, and after all I had nothing to regret, not even the dollars which had been extorted from me by my most ingenious friend Perico.

FUNNY SCENE AT THE WEST.

The difficulties which our policemen often meet in the prosecution of their duty abroad, and the way in which they get over some of them, is handsomely illustrated in the following account of the arrest of a Cleveland merchant, as chronicled in the *Cleveland Herald*:

"Gov. Bebb issued the 'document,' and the officer knowing that his duty, if 'well done,' should be 'done quickly,' spared his prisoner all 'leaves taking,' put him through town in his shirt sleeves.

"Half a hunderd lawyers, however, are not so easily eluded, and the prisoner by dint of impassioned gestures, and loud cries of '*habeas corpus*'—'a lawyer—a lawyer,' made known his predicament. One of the limbs'—who physically at least is the Hercules of the bar—soon heard of the mishap of his client, and mounting the first horse started in hot haste for the dock. 'Twas all in vain. Capt. Belden had rung his 'go-ahead' bell, and the 'States promptly rounded the season, bound down.

"To the judge went the lawyer, swearing vengeance. A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued, and the sheriff under the lead of counsel started for the piers. The States in her hurry had not finished 'wooding' at the dock, and she lay a half mile in the Lake, taking wood from a scow.

"A small boat was chartered and the sheriff pulled into the lake. 'Give me the oars, I'm strongest,' and his hat and coat off, his face glowing in the sun, and his locks dripping with sweat, this disciple of Blackstone gave a 'long pull and strong pull' in defence of liberty and the inviolability of the habeas.

"Only ten rods now lay between the gripe of the sheriff and the 'States,' and with writ in hand he stood ready to execute the command of the court. The lawyer trembled with excitement and hard work. 'Now hail him, Mr. Sheriff.' No response, and up jumped our legal Hercules. 'Let me hail him,' said he and drawing up his saltwart frame to full heigh, and raising his arm of might, with a loud voice cried, 'Capt. Belden—Capt. Belden—Capt. Belden, in the name of the people of the State of Ohio'—[here the 'States' puffed and started]—G—d d—n you Capt. Belden," and the Ajax of the profession sunk in the arms of the sheriff. The boat moved on, and between each 'cough' of her massive engine, our friend of the bar shaking his fist at Captain B.'s well-fed figure on the wheel house, gasped out in broken accents, 'Capt. Belden, you're a d—d old rip.'"

FLOWERS.—How the universal heart of man blesses flowers! They are wreathed round the cradle, the marriage altar, and the tomb. The Persian in the far East delights in their perfume, and writes his love in nosegays; while the Indian child of the far West claps his hands with glee as he gathers the abundant blossoms—the illuminated scripture of the prairies. The Cupid of the ancient Hindoos tipped his arrows with flowers, and orange buds are the bridal crown with us, a nation of yesterday. Flowers garlanded the Grecian altar, and they hung in votive wreaths before the Christian shrine. All these are appropriate uses. Flowers should deck the brow of the youthful bride, for they are in themselves a lovely type of marriage. They should twine round the tomb, for their perpetually renewed beauty is a symbol of their resurrection. They should rest on the altar, for their fragrance and their beauty ascend in perpetual worship before the Most High.

A BITE.—A silly coxcomb attempted on a recent occasion to play off some of his fantastic airs before a sensible young lady, who chanced to be his partner at a ball. He commenced by looking full in her face with an expression of wonderful softness in his eyes, then wriggled himself into various tender attitudes—and finally clapping his hands to his side, he lispingly said—"If it is not love I feel, pray what is it?" "Perhaps," replied the young lady, "something bites you." The story got whispered about the ballroom and the coxcomb was soon numbered among the missing.

DID YOU SAY SOPP?—We clip the following good thing from the *N. O. Delta;*

"Waiter," said a diner-out, in a down-town restaurat yesterday—"Waiter, bring me a plate of soup, quick."

"Say soup again, stranger," said a tall Tennessee returned volunteer, who happened to sit opposite to him, "and I'll give you a Cerro Gordo whipping, I will; I told the old General when I left him at Jalapa, that when I came to the States, I'd lick the first man I'd hear sayin' soup."

The *Delta* adds, that it was with great difficulty the Tennesseean could be satisfied. Hereafter, gratitude and admiration will alike compel us to dispose of our soup in silence.

A newly invented wire boggy is attracting much attention in Cincinnati. The "Signal" says that it looks in the distance like a cobweb.

A Death-Scene in the Wilderness.

The following is most beautiful and heart-touching. It is an extract from a sketch in the Journal of Commerce, entitled "A Forest Funeral."

"It was nearly midnight of Saturday night that a messenger came to Col. ——, requesting him to go to the cabin of a settler some three miles down the river, and see his daughter, a girl of fourteen, who was supposed to be dying. Col. —— awoke me and asked me to accompany him, and I consented, taking with me the small package of medicines which I always carried in the forest. But I learned soon that there was no need of these, for her disease was past cure.

Leaving the house, we descended to the bank of the river, and stepped into a canoe that lay in an eddy, and seizing a pole, flattened at one end for a paddle, Col. —— pushed the slight vessel out into the current, and we shot swiftly down. I have described so many night scenes that I forbear giving you this.—You may imagine the scene if you choose, as I lay in the bottom, and he used now his pole and now his paddle, to guide the bark in the rapids.

"She is a strange child," said the Colonel; "her father is a strange man. They live together alone on the bank of the river. They came here three years ago, and no one knows whence or why. He has money, and is a keen shot. The child has been wasting away for a year past. I have seen her often, and she seemed gifted with a marvellous intellect. She speaks sometimes as if inspired; and seems to be the only hope of her father."

We reached the hut of the settler in less than half an hour and entered it reverently.

The scene was one that cannot easily be forgotten. There were books and evidences of luxury and taste lying on the rude table in the centre. A guitar lay on a bench near the small window, and the bed furniture, on which the dying girl lay, was as soft as the covering of a dying queen. I was, of course, startled, never having heard of these people before, but knowing it to be no uncommon thing for misanthropes to go into the woods to live and die, I was content to ask no explanations, more especially as the death hour was evidently near.

She was a fair child, with masses of long black hair lying over her pillow. Her eye was dark and piercing, and as it met mine, she started slightly, but smiled and looked upward. I spoke a few words to her father, and turning to her asked her if she knew her condition.

"I know that my Redeemer liveth," said she, in the sweetest strain of Eolian. You may imagine that the answer startled me, and with a few words of like import I turned from her. A half hour passed, and she spoke in that same deep, rich melodious voice:

"Father, I am cold; lie down beside me"—and the old man lay down by his dying child, and she twined her emaciated arms around his neck, and murmured in a dreamy voice, "Dear father—dear father!"

"My child," said the old man, "doth the flood seem deep to thee?"

"Nay, father, for my soul is strong."

"Seest thou the thither shore?"

"I see it, father, and its banks are green with immortal verdure,"

"Hearest thou the voices of its inhabitants?"

"I hear them, father; as the voices of angels, falling from afar in the still and solemn night-time; and they call me. *Her* voice too, father.—Oh, I heard it then!"

"Doth she speak to thee?"

"She speaketh in tones most heavenly."

"Doth she smile?"

"An angel smile! But a cold, calm smile, But I am cold—cold!—father, there's a mist in the room. You'll be lonely, lonely, lonely. Is this death, father?"

"It is death, my Mary!"

"Thank God!"

I stepped out into the night, and stood long and silently looking at the rushing river.—The wife of the settler arrived soon after, and then the Colonel's excellent lady and daughter, and we left the cabin."

AN ALABAMA VOLUNTEER.—The Baton Rouge Conservator relates the following amusing anecdote of an Alabama volunteer at sea, on his way to Vera Cruz:

One tall volunteer from the pine lands of Alabama, was unhappy for the want of employment. He sauntered about looking for "something to do," when it occurred to him that he might, as he expressed it, "take a good wash." He was a tall lank fellow, with a shockey head of grassy dried hair hanging down his shoulders. With a deliberation consistent with an idle sea voyage, he commenced rubbing the turpentine soap of the ship into his hair and skin with commendable vehemence. He had cause to take a great deal of pains, for he observed to himself, "that he had an acre of barrack's mud on him."

It must be observed, that all this while the vessel was plowing further into the sea, and by the time the "Alabama rose" had soaped himself, the Mississippi water in the washroom had become exhausted, and he threw his bucket over the vessel's side to replenish his basin.

The first dash he made was at his hair, the turpentine of the soap, and the saline of the water, instantly formed a chemical combination, and the oily qualities of the soap disappeared, and left something in its stead resembling tar. Two or three rakes of the fingers through the hair, elevated it upright about the Alabamian's head, stiff as the quills of the porcupine. "There's another trick played on me," said the unwashed in a rage, his hair growing still fiercer. At this moment the water dripped across his face, and he commenced spitting as if nauseated to the last degree. Coolly and determinedly he went to his belt, took out a "bowie" some fifteen inches long, and delivered himself thus:—"Some of them thar Louisianias has plaid tricks enuff on me, now if any one dar, let him fotch out *the one that put salt in this here water!*"

FROM MEXICO.

Very late from the City of Mexico.

From the N. O. Picayune, June 1 t.

By the way of Tampico, we are placed in possession of a file of El Republicano from the city of Mexico down to and including the 19th of May—eleven days later than our previous advices.

The election of President for Mexico was to have taken place on the 15th of May. As the election was made by the legislatures of the different States, it is even yet quite too soon to know the result, which is likely to disappoint all expectations. In the State of Mexico, Angel Trias, the governor of Chihuahua, received the vote. Upon the first ballot Trias received 9 votes; General Alvarez 7; General Almonte 2; and Senor D. Melchor Ocampo 1. Upon proceeding to elect between Trias and Alvarez, the former received 10 votes and the latter 9.

In the State of Queretaro there was a tie between Senor Almonte and Senor D. J. Joaquin Herrera. Lots were cast between the two, and the chances favored Senor Herrera, who thus secured the vote of that State. If we recollect aright, this is not the ex-President.

The State of Puebla gave its vote to Senor D. Melchor Ocampo. The particulars of the voting are not given. Some time will elapse before we shall have the result of the election.

The Republicano of the 19th announces that Gen. Santa Anna had left the command of the army of the east, to assume the duties of President of the republic. He was to make his entry into the capital the evening of the 19th. He had issued a manifesto to the nation; but we regret that we have no copy of it. It was to be published in El Republicano of the 20th, which is a day later than we have received.

We have two letters from the valorous general, giving an account of his military operations. The first is dated May 9, and in it he tells the Secretary of War, that since his arrival at Orizaba, he had been organizing guerilla parties, both infantry and cavalry, in the vicinity of Orizaba, of Cordova, and Vera Cruz; that he had collected the scattered remains of his Cerro Gordo forces; improved the brigade from Oajaca, under Gen. Leon; reinforced and remounted a cavalry force, which he had stationed at San Andres; and lastly, fitted for service seven pieces of artillery, which are at Orazitba and Cordova. The result of all these labors is, according to him, that guerilla parties are already at work between Jalapa and Vera Cruz; three battalions, organized with 1,470 men of those dispersed at Cerro Gordo; more than 200 horses collected; a quantity of infantry equipments prepared; and finally 4,500 men, with seven pieces of artillery, put in movement, who would enter Puebla on the 12th May.

He tells the secretary that he had left in command in the *tierra caliente* Colonel Cenobio; in the district of Cordova, D. Thomas Marin, who commanded at Alvarado when Commodore Conner attacked it; in Huatuxco, General Hernandez; and in Orizaba, General Teran. He announces that he himself was on his march to Puebla, compelled to that course by his extreme destitution. He has only had $35,000 to do all he has done, and thinks he could easily have ten or twelve thousand men under arms, if the government would give him means.

El Republicano of the 19th announces that General Bravo has proposed to the supreme government that the American prisoners should be sent off "successively and with due security" to Tampico to be released, inasmuch as Mexican prisoners taken at the Angostura and Cerro Gordo had been released without condition. This is the first mention of those

The Republicano is again endeavoring to arouse the fears of the Mexicans against the machinations of a monarchical party. It copies, with this view, a long letter from Paris published in a Madrid journal, indicating that monarchy is the sole salvation for Mexico.—The Republicano intimates that the agents of such a party are still secretly at work in Mexico, and that some traces of their operations have lately been discovered in Puebla.

The same number of this paper announces that Congress had completed its work of forming a constitution, and congratulates the country upon the termination of the great work. The constitution, is described as not so much a novelty and an innovation as a modification and improvement of the old constitution of 1824.

In the same paper of the 18th, it is announced that a new opprobrium was about to fall on their unhappy country, in consequence of a dissolution of Congress, which some extreme partisans of the *Puros* section were determined to force on. Congress was compelled to adjourn on the 17th. for want of a quorum; four members, having purposely withdrawn to bring about this result. There were twelve deputies pledged, according to the Republicano, to pursue a like course, to prevent there being a sufficient number of members present to promulgate the new constitution, which had been adopted by a large majority. Rather than submit to the indignity of being thus rendered powerless, it was said that the majority of Congress had resolved to dissolve, and publish a manifesto to the nation. How this affair was settled the papers do not tell us; but the disgraceful dissension in the chief legislative assembly of the nation shows the country in no state to resist a foreign foe.

In Durango there has been every symptom of a revolution, but it was not consummated on the 7th of May. It had grown out of dissensions between the civil and military authorities of the State. Senor Elloriaga, at the head of the national guard, had set at defiance the civil government, and declared his intention of going out to give battle to the Yankees, approaching from Chihuahua, who were known to have advanced as far as San Bartolome, a town a few miles north of Parral. [Col. Doniphan would have to come as far south as Parral, before striking off for Parras and Saltillo. The Mexicans supposed him on his march against Durango.] The arrival of General Filisola in Durango was relied upon to put an end to the disturbances in that city.

In the town of Leon, in the State of Guanajuato, there had been a military disturbance or insurrection, which the Republicano regards as of a trifling moment, and thinks it had already been put down.

The Republicano of the 18th tells us that the Mexicans were fortifying the hills or ridges of Loreto Guadalupe and San Juan, and that an advance division of Mexicans had been pushed as far as Rio Prieto, four leagues west of Puebla.

The Mexicans say General Worth entered Puebla with 5,000 infantry, 200 cavalry, and a train of 400 wagons; and that General Scott left Jalapa for the same destination with 2,000 men and a considerable train of artillery.

The Republicano is profoundly indignant that so much apathy is manifested by its fellow-citizens as to the defence of the capital. It devotes a long article to the subject, and, although we have not room or time to reproduce it, we infer from it that at this time, should Gen. Scott advance, no vigorous resistance would be opposed to him. The article appeared on the 17th inst., and in the course of it Congress is counselled to remove its sessions to some place not immediately menaced by the invaders. They may hereafter, he says, be rendered serviceable by some expense and trouble. We cannot but infer from the whole tone of the article that the writer confidently anticipates our triumphal entry into the city; for he reminds the inhabitants that if by any means we should succeed in the design, they have the example of the New Mexicans before them, when they were subjected to the same disgrace, and succeeded in covering themselves with immortal glory. He alludes to their recent insurrection; he would appear not to have heard of its suppression. We hope there may never be occasion to repeat the same lesson in the city of Mexico, which they were enforcing at Taos at last accounts.

The departure of Gen. Valencia from the capital at the head of 5,000 of the National Guard, to unite his forces with Santa Anna's troops, was daily expected, but had not taken place at last accounts.

Before entering Puebla, Gen. Worth addressed a note, dated the 12th, to the municipal authorities of the city, announcing to them his intention of entering on the 15th, and taking military possession. Should no opposition be intended he desired an immediate conference with the authorities to take measures in consort for the security of persons and property. At the same time, he promised them that their religion should be respected in all its forms and observances; and that he would support the civil authorities in the administration of the laws.

The authorities replied by offering to refer the letter to Santa Anna. This Gen. Worth refused. Santa Anna punished the perfect of the city for the course he took in the business, one little worthy of a Mexican, it is said,—We presume he thought it better that Gen. Worth should enter quietly, and that the citizens should be protected, rather than make a furtile sham resistance.

Senores Gutierrez and Iriarte have resigned the portfolios of War and Justice. The former is succeeded by Gen. Alcorta, the latter by D. Luis de la Rosa. Senor Barando remains Minister of Foreign Affairs.

A new State has been created, to be called Guerrero, after the great general of that name. The assent of the States of Mexico, Puebla, and Michoacan, from whose territory it is formed, is necessary to the completion of the project. Acapulco is within the limits of the new State.

Our Pacific squadron is busy upon the western ports of Mexico. On the 28th of April, a squadron of six or eight vessels was off Mazatlan, and a thousand men were to disembark to take the town. Letters from Mazatlan say they were making there every preparation for defence; but if the descent is made in as great force as is represented, they can make no defence of much account. Other accounts say that the port of San Blas, too, was menaced by our squadron, and that it was the purpose of the Americans to land and take the town.

The Mexicans believe that the property seized by General Urea and Romero, on the rout from Camargo to Monterey, was worth over $200,000 but in the hands of their commissioners it brought less than $20,000. The speculation is denounced as espicially reprehensible, as the troops who seized the booty are represented as suffering extreme privations.

Later from Vera Cruz.

Santa Anna at Rio Frio—going to die again for his country—horrid cruelty of the Mexicans—murder of Col. Sowers, bearer of despatches, &c.

The U. S. steamer Fashion, Capt. Ivy, arrived at New Orleans on the 3d inst., having left Vera Cruz on Sunday, the 30th ult.—She brought the following passengers:

Lieut. Gregg, 11th regiment U. S. Army, Lieut. W. Murray, 2d regiment Pennsylvania volunteers; Lieuts. Kane and Fellnagle of the 1st do.; Mr. James Johnson, Quarter Master 2d regiment, Mr. Wood and forty discharged volunteers.

Santa Anna, at the latest accounts, was believed to be at Rio Frio, fortifying that pass, and aiming to defend it with a force differently estimated, at from 2 to ten thousand men. In his usual braggart vein, he boasts that no North American shall cross that barrier save over his dead body. It is not certain when Gen. Scott reached Puebla, or whether the communication between Jalapa and Vera Cruz, and consequently put a stop to the transmission of authentic intelligence.

We were informed yesterday, says the Eagle of the 29th, that six Mexicans coming in from Santa Fe, were attacked and robbed by their own countrymen. This is the natural result of the atrocious guerilla warfare now attempting to be waged.

Another Massacre.—From information received at Vera Cruz, there is little doubt that Col. Sowers and five soldiers have fallen victims to Mexican cruelty. That officer left Vera Cruz on Sunday, the 23d ult. with an escort consisting of five men and Lieut. McDonnell, of Capt. Wheat's company. They arrived in safety at Santa Fe, and lodged there during the night. Finding that Capt. W. had left, and learning that he could not be more than 30 miles in advance, they determined to push on for Jalapa, with an addition of two more men. Nothing had been heard of them for several days, and their fate was involved in the deepest mystery.

On the 28th, a gentleman arrived at Vera Cruz, from whom the editor of the Eagle learned that he had seen at a point two miles beyond Puente Nacional, the ruins of a diligence, and underneath a human body stripped of its clothing, and horribly mutilated.—Near him lay another body, likewise naked and mangled in the same shocking manner. The gentleman added that five more bodies had been thrown among the chapparel. The number killed, with the supposition that one escaped, corresponds so entirely with the force that accompanied Col. Sowers, as to leave no doubt that he and his companions were massacred. Some of the Mexicans who were recently captured in Vera Cruz, with arms and ammunition, have been tried. Five were acquitted, and four convicted and sentenced to work in chains during four months and a half on the streets and thoroughfares of the town.

Commodore Perry arrived at Vera Cruz on the 24th ult., from his expedition along the Mexican coast. He reached Laguna on the 16th, and the next day run up the National Flag in the town. Capt. G. A. Magrauder was appointed Governor of Laguna.

As the possession of Laguna cuts off water communication with the interior of Tobasco, it is deemed important to keep it securely.

The Eagle says that suspicions are afloat of a design on the part of some of the Mexicans at Vera Cruz, to foment insubordination and create a revolt against the American authority. It warns them that they are known and watched, and that the first overt act will be severely punished.

☞An Army correspondent of the Ohio *Statesman* says:—Gen Urea told Dr. Bullock that "the Americans were *mui mal*" (very bad)—that not more than 2 or 800 of them (alluding to Col. Morgan's command on the 26th Feb.) had fought 1,500 of his men—that they had stood up in an open plain and received their fire for half a day, and had the impudence to wave their caps, yell like wild Camanches, and bid defiance to the whole Mexican world. He told the Doctor he did not believe these "*voluntarios*" fought for love of country, but for a pure fondness for fighting. The Doctor saw several of the Mexican officers and soldiers who were wounded in that fight. They told him that these "*soldados Americanos* were "*no bueno—mucha diabolo.*"

ANOTHER REGIMENT FROM ILLINOIS.—A letter has been received from Judge Breese (says the St. Louis Union) stating that "a requisition was issued from Washington, on the 20th ult., for an additional regiment of volunteers from Illinois for the city of Mexico. This gives new action for the acting governor, who has been engaged in constant action for two or three weeks past. He leaves for Springfield this afternoon."

He will fill the regiment for the surplus companies, in the order reported under the late call, and order them to rendezvous at Alton on the 20th June.

A Most Thrilling Picture.

The night of the 22nd of February, the anniversary of Washington's birth, says a correspondent of the Washington Union, was everywhere throughout the United States, celebrated by public rejoicings. In the assembly, at the ball, mingled the gay and the grave. The gray-haired sire, with spirits made buoyant by the occasion, joined with the young and beautiful in the festivities of the night. Around the hearth of the independent farmer, in the log cabin of the far off west—in those houses where rests the ark of our political salvation, the venerable patriarch, like Jacob of old, gather around him his children and grand children, that once more they might receive a blessing. The fire of his youth had gone out; but the spirit of patriotism still burned brightly in his bosom. To the listening crowd, he recounted the virtues and the patriotism of that chief, whose arm, sustained by Omnipotent power, rolled back the great stones, which for ages had sealed the sepulchre of human rights, and burst the fetters which had bound the genius of liberty. All over this vast republic, it was a night of joy. How different was the scene in another quarter! At Buena Vista on the cold and black Sierra Madre, lay a little band of patriots. No cheerful fires blazed around them. The cold damp earth was their bed; the lowering clouds of night their canopy, and the piercing mountain storm, the song that lulled their weary spirits to rest. In front were the serried hosts of Santa Anna—the army of the Mexican republic, numbering twenty thousand soldiers. Around the chief were gathered the choice military spirits of the land. They looked to the morrow with bright anticipations, as the day that was to retrieve their fallen fortunes. On the morning of the 23d, as far as the eyes of our little army could reach, nothing was seen but living masses moving in order to the attack. Their bright uniforms in the distant valley looked like one vast flower garden, and the rays of the morning sun was reflected back by the thousand polished lances that gleamed upon the mountain side. The details of that glorious achievement have been recorded by other and abler pens. It was a day that shed lustre upon our arms, and added renown to American prowess. From early dawn, until the curtain of night dropped upon the scene, five thousand Americans, arm to arm were engaged in deadly conflict with the overpowering number that were hurled in frightful masses upon them. Never, on the American continent, was a battle fought against such fearful odds, and never was a result more glorious. Although we are called upon to mourn the loss of many a gallant spirit, it only proves that our army was made of men "who for their country, nobly dared to die."—They were freemen, in whose bosoms beat American hearts. When a foreign foe had invaded their soil, American blood had been shed, with characteristic zeal and patriotism they rushed to their country's standard, determined to sustain the nation's honor, or perish in the last effort. They exchanged the peaceful fireside, the comforts of home, and domestic felicity, for the tented field, and the clangor of arms. They bid farewell to their parents, wives, children and friends, many of them never to return again. Along the lonely banks of the Rio Grande, or on the mountain heights of the Sierra Madre, they sleep.—Peace to their ashes!

Whilst these brave men were were fighting our battles, and pouring out their life's-blood like water, curiosity led me to examine what their representatives in Congress assembled were doing for them. In the Senate, at the very hour of the fiercest strife, GEORGE EVANS the Federal Senator from Maine, was giving moral aid and comfort to our enemies, by making a furious and denunciatory speech against his country, extolling Mexican justice and Mexican patriotism, whilst these very miscreants whose character he was extolling, were wounding and prostrate son brave patriots, as they were dying for their country's cause, think that, at that very moment, an American Senator, in the national Senate chamber, was denouncing the country and cause for which they were dying, as unjust; and that their enemies were waging a just and righteous war.

But they breathed out their spirits; and the cold, unfeeling, anti-American words fell not upon their leaden ears. In the other end of the Capitol, where the immediate representatives of the people were assembled, another scene was being enacted; the army appropriation bill was under consideration. The debate opened with an able and patriotic speech from Mr. NORRIS, of New Hampshire, a worthy, representative of a noble State. In succession followed the Hon. CHARLES CARROLL, of New York, a Federalist. He made the most liberal speech on that side of the House; and, his patriotic appeals to his brother Federalists "to raise themselves above all party considerations, and help to prosecute the war in such a way as would reflect honor and glory upon their country," did credit to his distinguished relative of "Carrollton."—Next was heard the deep-toned voice of Virginia's favorite son, the patriotic DROMGOOLE. His defence of the administration, the justice of the war, and the necessity of its vigorous prosecution, were logical, eloquent, and conclusive. It was admitted by all who heard him, to be one of the most brilliant efforts of the season. The hour of 3 o'clock arrived, and the House proceeded to vote upon the bill.

It was the great measure of the country. Upon its fate depended the success of our arms, the honor and glory of our nation. Our army needed provisions; the weary soldier needed a new coat to cover his shivering limbs from the peltings of the mountain storm; he wanted shoes to guard his feet from the flinty rocks over which he cheerfully marched.—Shall he have them? The vote upon the bill was to determine the question. Would to God for the credit of my country, that I could say the vote was unanimous in the affirmative. But with confusion and shame will the future historian who writes the events of this brilliant campaign, be compelled to record the names of 28 members of Congress, who at the very moment our glorious little army on the far off mountains of Mexico were contending in deadly strife with five times their number, were by their votes refusing to give them the necessary supplies. To the veteran General in command, and to his brave compatriots in arms, they would say in the hour of victory, "Sound the bugle to retreat. Let that glorious flag that has so often waved in triumph over the battle field, be trailed in the dust; and blackened with disgrace and dishonor, be the stars and stripes that have hitherto been the pride of every American citizen. Leave upon the battle-field the scarred and mutilated bodies of your McKees, your Clays, your Hardins, your Yells, and your Lincolns. Save your honor, and fly from the field of battle; you are engaged in an unrighteous cause; your enemies are in the right. Let victory crown their arms; and you poor soldiers, naked and barefooted, beg your way to your homes. Not one dollar will we vote to give you relief." Can it be believed that twenty-eight Representatives of the people could be found, who, in such a crisis, would refuse to vote food and clothing to the war-worn soldier? Yet the record proves it true, and what is still further true, most of these very members were willing to vote half a million of dollars as a donation to the subjects of the British Crown. Let these names be published in glaring capitals.—They were, AMOS ABBOTT, GEORGE ASHMUN, JOSEPH GRINNELL, ARTEMUS HALE, CHARLES HUDSON, and ROBERT C. WINTHROP, of Massachusetts; LUTHER SEVERANCE, of Maine; GEO. R. MARSH and SOLOMON FOOTE, of Vermont; ROBERT Y. CRANSTON, of Rhode Island; TRUMAN SMITH, of Connecticut; ABNER LEWIS, WM. A. MOSELEY and THOMAS RIFLY, New York; ABRAHAM MCLANE, of Pennsylvania; COLUMBUS DELANO, JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, JOSEPH M. ROOT, ROBERT C. SCHENCK, DANIEL R. TILDEN, JOSEPH VANCE and SAMUEL F. VINTON, of Ohio; EDWARD W. MCGAUGHEY, CALEB B. SMITH of Indiana; and JOHN HENRY of Illinois.

Let it be published to the world, that these members of Congress, who refused to vote supplies to our glorious little army are, without a single exception, Federalists of the Hartford Convention school—of the same school that thought it "unbecoming a moral and religious people, to rejoice at victories over our enemies." The Massachusetts members sympathized not with the fate of the noble LINCOLN. CALEB B. SMITH and MCGAUGHEY, of Indiana, had their hearts steeled against the sufferings of their fellows; and whilst the impetuous HARDIN was leading his brave troops to the furious charge, and in his death-struggle prostrating his hateful foes, his immediate representative, HENRY, was giving aid and comfort to those very enemies by refusing to vote supplies. This may seem to be a highly wrought picture, but it is not overdrawn. It is a strange coincidence, that after a debate of many weeks, and after expecting the enemy, from his bravado, to attack our troops, the great battles—the one with our enemy in Mexico, the other with our enemies in our Congress—should both have been fought and won on the same day!

THE BRITISH IN THE PACIFIC.—The Boston Journal gives an extract of a letter from a highly respectable gentleman to a friend in this city. It is dated Oahu, Sandwich Islands, October, 1846:

The *Juno*, British frigate, is still lying here, and will probably remain at the disposition of General Miller for several months. A British store ship has just arrived from Valparaiso with full supplies for a frigate for a year.—The Government have kept up such an incessant quarrel with the decision of the British Governmnet under which their sovereignty was restored, as to create the necessity of keeping a ship of war on the spot, in order to aid the consul general to carry out any instructions he may receive from London.

Such is the fact, and the most clear-headed of our foreign community have their apprehensions that, in view of the proceedings of our Government in California, and in view also of the settlement of the Oregon question on terms which will preclude the British Government from establishing any military station on that coast, they will take occasion of the want of good faith and capcity on the part of those in authority here, to assert at least the right of a paramount control, if not of absolute jurisdiction, in the Island.

SINGULAR CONNECTION.—The truth of the following circumstance—strange as it may appear—is well established, and proof is at our hands:

A cat, a short time since, made an addition to the feline population, and being out one day, (to receive the gratulations of her friends, probably,) found upon her return, that all the "little ones" had disappeared. The mother's feelings may be better imagined than described; and we shall therefore make no attempt at the pathetic depiction. A few days after this melancholy seperation, a rat's nest was discovered, upon removing some rubbish in the house, *and in the nest were the kittens*, fat and playful!! They had doubtless been suckled by the she rat. How the kittens got into the rat's nest, is not known; but there they were! Such a union of antipodes, commingling of hostile races—has no parallel in history; and could only have been expected at the coming of millenial day, when the "lion and the lamb shall lay down together."—*Cin. Com.*

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—The Springfield Republican, in speaking of the work on the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, relates the following singular occurrence. A car load of passengers would look well in such a scrape:

"Between Bellfontaine and West Liberty, the road crosses a small prairie, which is evidently soon to be grown. The road was graded and contractors were about to deliver it as finished, when it suddenly disappeared and twelve feet of water was found in its place. Thirty years ago grass was cut on this prairie, and hauled off in a heavy wagon. It is supposed that there is a subteranean communication between it and the neighboring lakes. The road will probably have to be carried around the prairie."

THE TEXAS POISONING CASE.—Doctor A. C. Denson (says the Galveston News of the 1st) directly from Cherokee county, in the vicinity of Shelby, where the late dreadful case of poisoning happened, informs us that the wedding party was probably poisoned by accident, the proprietor of the house having arsenic in place of saleratus to make the cakes, pastry, &c. Dr. James H. Starr, of Nacogdoches, was sent for, who has written a letter stating that seventeen out of the fifty four poisoned, had died about the 1st inst.—Our informant learns that six others have since died, and that fifteen or twenty more are considered in a very dangerous situation.

Patent Elastic Baby Jumpers,

OR NURSE'S ASSISTANT, a new and amusing article of the nursery, by which infants three mon hs of age can amuse and exercise themselves, resting as they do on a little seat or saddle, which serves to sustain the child and give it all the support required. It is recommended by Physicians as conducive to health. To the mother it is invaluable as she can leave her little one alone, and on her return be assured of finding it amused and perfectly safe. For sale at No. 1 Perry Block. T. W. MOORE.

June 19, 1847. 5

PINE APPLES.—A fresh lot of Pine Apples, just received and for sale at No. 1 Perry Block. T. W. MOORE.

June 19, 1847. 5

GREEN APPLES.—Newton Pippins and several other kind of apples for sale at No. 1 Perry Block. T. W. MOORE.

June 19 1847. 5

MATS.—Grass and Manilla Mats, just received and for sale cheap at No. 1 Perry Block, by T. W. MOORE.

June 19, 1847. 5

TOWNSENDSS SARSAPARILLA, and other celebrated Depuratives. For sale by J. H. BURTON & Co.

June 19, 1847.

FEVER AND AGUE.—

Tonic Mixture,	India Cholagogue,
Maxim's Ague Pills	Quinine,
Tonic Vermifuge,	Peruvian Bark,

For sale wholesale and retail by CARTER & BROTHER.

Erie, June 19, 1847. 5

DYE STUFFS.

Annatto,	Oil Vitriol,
Alum,	Indigo,
Copperas,	Blue Vitriol,
Cream Tartar,	Cud Bear,
Argols,	Cochineal,
Spirits of Tin,	Liquid Blue, or chemic for
Logwood,	Nic Wood, (green,
Camwood,	Madder,
Fustick,	Red Saunders,

For sale very cheap at No. 6, Reed House, by CARTER & BROTHER.

June 19, 1847. 5

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

AMONG our stock will be found—

100	kegs pure White Lead, Buffalo and Pittsburgh manufacture.
1600	lbs Spanish Whiting,
600	Venition Red,
500	French and Yellow Ochre,
100	French Green, a beaut. article
300	Red Led,
200	Litharage,
200	papers refined Lampblack,
20	boxes Chrome yellow and green,
100	gallons Spirits Turpentine,
100	do Linseed Oil,
50	do Copal Varnish, coach and Furniture.

20 doz Paint Brushes, assorted sizes. Just received and for sale on accommodating terms, at No. 6, Reed House.

CARTER & BROTHER.

June 19, 1847. 5

THE OBSERVER.

"The World is Governed too Much."

ERIE, PA.

Saturday Morning, June 19, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

FR'S. R. SHUNK.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

☞THOS. H. ELLISON is a duly authorized agent to procure subscribers for this paper.

"A most Thrilling Picture."

The article under this head, in another column will be found well worth a perusal. It places the course of the whig party in Congress before the public in its true light, and is an entire and complete refutation of the false claim set up by some of our federal cotemporuries, that their party has "aided in the prosecution of the war" against Mexico. Let none fail to read it, be he whig or democrat.

☞Our advertising friends have encroached on our space so much this week, that we have had to dispense with a part of our usual editoral variety. A good excuse.

☞Our up town friends are referred to the advertisements of T. W. Moore in another column. He keeps on hand a general variety of useful and pleasing articles, ranging from a cigar to a Baby Jumper, and from a filbert to a Pine Apple. By the by, speaking of Pine Apples, reminds us that his is the first in the market this season.

☞If the editor of the Girard Free Press will look at a piece of poetry in the Golden Rule, of May 25th, he will see that his correspondent "Sweepstakes" has committed a gross plagiarism. The man that will steal such a miserable piece of twattle, would steal a sheep.

Graham's Magazine

Thus early, we have Graham's ever welcome monthly before us. Among its illustrations, we find a portrait of Gen. Taylor, which, although a much finer engraving than some we have seen paraded before the public as a veritable likeness of the old hero, does not make him out a much better looking man, *Even if this is a correct portrait of the man*, we are pretty certain "Rough and Ready" will never be made President for his beauty. The letter-press is of the highest order of magazine literature, and presents a variety and an array of talent seldom surpassed.—The publishers announce that the July number will contain a portrait of Gen. Butler, of Kentucky, one of the heroes of Monterey.

☞Our friend Rindernecht has a full stock of fresh groceries, cheap as can be bought in town. For full particulars see advertisements.

A Just Complaint.

The Pittsburg Post complains that a paper "not a thousand miles from Reading," steals, not only its items, but whole columns of editorial, and palms it off on its readers as original. Our cotemporary should not complain—does he not know that the press cast of the mountains thinks it has a perfect right to steal every thing it lays its hands upon in exchanges from this side of the Alto to learn it. Papers "not a thousand miles from Reading," Lancaster and Easten, are in the habit weekly of depredating on our columns, and we hav'nt so much as whispered it. The complaint, however, of the Post is just—though we doubt about its producing any good effect in the way of learning the complained of manners.

The Chicago Convention.

We hope all the delegates appointed in this city to attend the Chicago Convention will not back-out, as from present appearances, we are afraid a majority of them are inclined to do. Unless the Convention is known to be useless, and calculated to have a contrary effect from the one intended, this place of all others, should be well represented there.—Delegates will be present from all sections of the great west, as well as from New York and New England, and public opinions concentrated and a concert of action secured, which must and will have a powerful influence in securing hereafter all reasonable and necessary appropriations for harbor and river improvements. Then let every one that can go do so—it will be a pleasant trip, and afford an excellent opportunity for those who have never been up, to see the country.

Jackson Monument.

We learn from the New York True Sun that the site for the Jackson Monument at Washington has been selected. It is a beautiful plot of ground north of and immediately fronting the Presidential mansion. At a meeting of the committee last week it was decided that the foundation shall consist of one solid block of rough stone, estimated to weigh at least *one thousand tons!* This can be procured in the vicinity of Georgetown, delivered and put in place for $25,000. The design of the Statue is after the model of that of Peter the Great. Eminent artist—Powers of Florence, and Mills, of South Carolina—have been requested to furnish designs, and state the peculiar kinds of bronze best calculated for the magnificent memorial, so that Congress may be applied to for the old cannon taken during the present war, to be thereto appropriated. This enormous stone will be laid, with appropriate ceremonies on the 15th of March next, the birth-day of the illustrious Chief.

☞The Commercial Advertiser says we "lie" in regard to the statement made in our last, that the Baton Rouge Advocate is a whig or federal paper. Without saying a word in reply to the very chaste and gentlemanly manner our neighbor has of expressing himself—or the manifest impropriety of his using his columns as a sort of *out-let* lock for every sneaking *canal* lacquey's billings gate—we merely reply that if said paper is of the "same political creed of the Erie Observer," it only strengthen's our belief that its statements are true to the letter. However we shall take measures to see whether our statement was false or not. We made it on the strength numberless of our exchange papers, who doubtless were as well acquanted with the character of the "Advocate" as the editor of the Commercial, and in whose *veracity* we have quite as much confidence.

☞The New Orleans papers are still announcing the return of the twelve-months volunteers, from Mexico.

The Country Press Again.

We give place in another column to a well written communication on the "Country Press," and bespeak for it a careful perusal by all who feel an interest in the subject—and who does not? The writer is perhaps as well acquainted with the difficulties and embarrassments under which the conductors of the "Country Press" are compelled to labor, as any other man, not connected with the newspaper business, in the State. What he says, therefore, carries with it peculiar force, and we are rejoiced to place this evidence on record that the efforts of those who labor more hours in the twenty-four for the public benefit than any other class, and receive the least remuneration therefor, is begining to be duly appreciated by the thinking and reading community. We, of the country Press, have a duty to perform which we owe to ourselves, and which we fear we have been too long neglectful. It is to ask and insist upon our rights—to tell Congress that we must and will be placed on an equality with the favored publications of the large cities.—We do not ask to be protected—except so far as just and equal laws will do so. Neither the present, or any former post office law, is just or equal. They have all discriminated in favor of wealth and monopoly in cities, and against industry, enterprise and usefulness in the country! But we hold in our hands the power to right ourselves—to place the country press in the position its influence, usefulness and adaptation to the wants of the community justly entitle it. Shall we not use that power? Duty to the community and to ourselves—justice and right—demand that we should. We have only to act in concert, and our demands will be complied with. Then let us do it. At the opening of the coming Congress, let us united as one man, demand a tariff of postage based on size and the distance carried. The mass of both houses of Congress are the representatives of the country, and we ought and must have influence with them. They are men, we are bound to believe, of discernment and intelligence—and if so, they cannot but see that when they strengthen the country press—when they render it more efficient for good, more influential and more elevated, as it must undoubtedly become when better supported—they also strengthen their own influence, and through them the influence of their constituents. They must also see that if the country press is annihilated, political organization will also be annihilated, and they become dependent on the beck and nod of the Beech's, the Greeley's, the Seaton's and the Ritchie's, of the metropolitan press. Will our brethren think of these things? Will they not cry aloud and spare not?

☞A Captain Taggert, of Brown county, Ind., a brave and gallant officer, fell at the battle of Buena Vista. As he was about to expire, knowing himself to be a dying man, he handed his sword to a friend, saying, "I shall have no more use for it, *but tell the boys to fight on*—OUR CAUSE IS JUST." The day before twenty-eight Mexican whig members of Congress, two of which were from Indiana, voted against the army appropriation bill. About the same time the Erie Commercial Advertiser said you lie, Capt. Taggert, its a "*bad cause*," its "*Polk's war for the extension of slavery.*" You are a man of "*loose morals*" and you were induced to go to Mexico through the influence of "*whistling, drumming and drinking*." About the same time the Erie Gazette, the Erie Commercial Advertiser, and the Erie Chronicle, were *publishing* and *endorsing*, Senator Corwin's speech, in which he advised the Mexicans to "welcome" these men of "loose morals" "with bloody hands and a hospitable grave." And yet we are told by these editors that their party "has not declined to aid in prosecuting the war." Was brazen faced impudence ever more manifest?

Served them Right.

A lynching affair came off at the Great Western Iron Works, in Armstrong county, a few days ago. A married man had eloped with a girl, living in the neighborhood, abandoning his wife and family. After a short absence they returned to the neighborhood, when the operatives round the works gave each the means of correctly appreciating the comforts of "riding on a rail."

Spaul ng's Circus.

This large establishment—said to be the most extensive in the world—it will be seen by the advertisement is to be in this place on Thursday next. It is represented by our eastern exchanges as being truly a magnificent affair, and to those fond of such exhibitions, well worthy of a visit.

☞Any assertion, insinuation or inuendo by the Commercial that we ever advocated the tariff of '42, is untrue. When the editor of the Commercial had charge of the Gazette, and before the tariff of '46 became a law, he charged us with being opposed to the tariff of '42. One of these assertions must be false—we leave the public to judge which.

☞We forgot to notice before a new exchange upon our table, called the "Warren County Standard," edited and published by our friend S. J. Goodrich Esq., in our neighboring county of Warren. The "Standard" is Democratic, and "nothing else," well printed on entire new materials, and ought to, and we trust will, received a generous support.

☞Will the Gazette show where and when we ever denounced "wealthy capitalists and manufacturers" because they were such?—There is scarcely a week passes that our neighbor does not make some such reckless assertion—devoid alike of truth or common sense! That we have denounced them because they assumed as a right that government ought to confer upon them *privileges* above their fellow-citizens, we do not deny; on the contrary, as long as we believe in equal laws and equal privileges, we shall continue to denounce every such assumption, let it emenate from wheresoever it will. By the by, we may have something further to say on this subject, "Magnificent Donations" &c. &c. hereafter.

"Great Cry and little Wool."

"Mr. Black, late Consul at the city of Mexico, is now at Washington, and says the famous "mission" of Senor Atocha, which has received such severe censure from certain presses, is summed in this note:

"Sir: You will please hand the enclosed to the Minister of foreign affairs in Mexico.

Respectfully, &c. JAMES BUCHANAN."

☞All the beggars of New Orleans have suddenly become wounded and sick volunteers.

For the Erie Observer.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In your paper of Saturday last, I noticed an article on the "Country Press," accompanied with some well timed reflections of your own, disapproving of the discrimination in favor of the city and against the country press, as exhibited in the recent amendment of the postage laws.

That the amended postage law is at war with the best interests and even life of the country press, is a truth that none can reasonably question. For some years there has been an irresistable tendency among certain classes of our people to subscribe for the metropolitan or city papers. This disposition has been promptly met by city publications, who, with widely circulated prospectuses, and reduced prices, tempt the public into the support of papers in many instances filled with trashy stuff, entirely unfitted for the minds of adults, and destructive to the correct mental training of the rising generation. Wholesale denunciation of those city papers devoted to politics, news and trade, would be perhaps going too far, as the general reader and business man will cling with pertinacity to whatever satiates, for the time, their gormandizing propensities for news and money making.

The country press perform for the metropolitan press duties not unlike those discharged by the absorbents of a growing tree—they gather the multitudinous items of news, facts and intelligence, varied and useful, so essential to the sustenance of the city press, who do but collate and prune before giving in its new dress a more diffuse circulation. The city craft who compile from their daily papers the matter for their weekly's, do no credit to themselves—they but exalt the selfish god they worship, and though he stinks in their nostrils they ply their work, and think not of the gratitude they owe their toiling brethren of the type in the country. When they shall have worked out their iniquity, and palsied the power of the country press, let it be remembered that they have destroyed the hearts that have fed them cheaply with good blood.—Without the *nourishment furnished* by an active and high toned country press, the city papers cannot be published cheaply, nor can they preserve the interest that now attaches to them.

The country papers have obstacles sufficient to overcome without contending with the power of Congress—therefore, it is to be regretted that in calculations for the support of the Post Office Department, the interests of both the country press and *its thousands of readers*, should have been overlooked. It is in this latter light I think that the subject should be viewed. The local press is of far more potency than the school master and divine united. Not that the teachings of these worthy professions are not beneficial; we admit them to be eminently so. The local press gives tone and vigor to the first efforts of these worthy champions of intelligence, religion and liberty, and seizing, as it were, from their hands the burning brand of knowledge, and thought, and light, send them to the hearth stone of every dwelling, be it ever so humble, where, amid the glow of the social hearth, they teach and school our sons and our daughters *in the duties we owe our country* and our race. This culture is necessary to preserve us as freemen. The human mind needs to be quickened and kept alive to the duties of social, moral and political life, or our great national experiment falls to the ground a visionary fabric. For this good purpose no instrument can be so potent, none so useful, as a well conducted country press. It is said that the "American people are a nation of money getters"—compare our acquisitiveness with that of other enterprising nations, and the slander becomes apparent. Were it said of us that we are a political people, we should admit the declaration to be true, for no where are the people more deeply interested, or more actively alive to the first duties of the citizen, and the rights that spring up under that exalted relation, than in this country. Yet with all this seeming activity, this weight of responsibility and duty, how apathetic we would become were it not for the calls, the admonitions, and the appeals of the country presses. Filled with discussions, reviews, and enquiries touching our rulers and our servants—constantly eliciting and evolving light on governmental affairs, they keep awake the common interest, and though silently, nevertheless they effectually educate the people, who in return cannot fail to rally and ask at the hands of Congress protection for the *country press*, the admitted sentinal and guardian of public liberty. AN OBSERVER.

☞The Gazette says in our list "of newspaper quotations, designed to show *what* journals have been guilty of 'a fire in the rear,' upon Gen. Scott, we inadvertently omitted the Courier, of Buffalo, which contained a communication not many weeks since ridiculing the old hero. Please add it for the information

Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture is still as much enquired after as ever—the agents tell us that no article since the first introduction of the so called patent medicine, has ever taken like it—its march is onward—let the poor invalid hope on—hope ever—we would not hold out to him false lights that will lure his shattered bark upon a rocky coast—we do say hope on, no matter what the complaint, you *can* find relief by resorting to this remedy. Call and get a pamphlet of agents. See advertisement.

SCROFULA.—Some of the indications of this loathsome disease, which is commonly called "King's Evil," are preternatural, hard, glandulous, and incysted tumors, situated about the neck behind the ears, and under the chin. The most successful remedy NOW IN USE, is Merchant's Sarsaparilla, (a very active preparation of that root) which attenuates, alters, and evacuates the viscid juices, and thereby rapidly and radically cures the disease.

See advertisement in this paper. A pagent of description may be had *gratis*, of the phmet!

MARRIED.—On the 8th inst. in North East, by Rev. J. H. Whallon, Mr. JOHN CALKINS, and CAROLINE JANE CHILDS, both of Fairview.

On the 9th inst. at Cazenovia, N. Y. by Rev. Mr. Gillett, Mr. WM. M. ARBUCKLE, of New York, and Miss MARTHA A. LYMAN, of the former place.

DIED—On Tuesday last, in Girard, Mrs POLLY M. consort of D. Olin, Esq. and daughter of Hon. M. Hutchinson, aged 21 years.

On the 5th inst. in Girard, Mrs. NANCY HART, aged 41 years.

SPICES & AROMATIC CONDIMENTS.

Nutmegs,	Sage,
Mace,	Bitter Almonds,
Cloves,	Summer savory,
Ground Cinnamon,	Sweet Majoram,
" Pepper, black,	Vanilla Beans,
Cayenne do	Citron,
Superior Mustard,	Extract Vanilla,
Pure Jamaica Ginger Root,	" Lemon,
	" Bitter Almonds
Ground do	Orange Flenn Water,
Coriander Seeds,	Leavitt's Rose do
Caraway do	

DIETELICS FOR THE SICK & INVALID.

Bermuda Arrow Root,	Oatmeal,
Superior white Tapioca,	Cooper's Isinglass,
Pearl Barley,	Russian, do
Sago,	Irish Moss,
Rice Flour,	Iceland Moss!

Selected with care and all warranted superior.

J. H. BURTON & Co.

Erie, June 19, 1847. No. 5, Reed House.

Phonographic and Phonetipic Class.

MR. E. H. CURTIS respectfully announces to the citizens of Erie, that he has formed a class of young persons, between the ages of ten and sixteen, to take a thorough course of instruction in Phonography and Phonotipy, or the science of spelling and reading by elementary sounds to which a few more pupils can be received. The class will commence on Tuesday, June 15th, the recitations to commence at 5 1-2 o'clock, P. M., at W. F. Shedd's school room, second door east of the Erie Bank. No new pupils can be received into the present class after Tuesday, June 22d.

Erie, June 12, 1847. tf1

"LOOK HERE, WILL YOU?"

IF you wish to buy cheap, you will please call at RINDERNECHT'S No. 6, Poor People's Row, where you can find the following articles, which are warrented good:—Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Molasses, Tobacco of all kinds, Rice, Pepper, Spice, Cinnamond, Cloves, Nutmegs, Ginger, Starch, Chocolate, Cocoa, Mustard by the pound or box, Pepper Sauce, Lemon Syrup, Oliver Oil, Lamp Oil Vinegar, Fire Crackers, Castile Soap of all kinds, Shaving Brushes, Powder, Shot, Lead, Percussion Caps and Pills, Candle Wick, Twine, Matches, Shoe Blacking, shoe Brushes and Blacking, Chalk Tar and Rosin, Macoboy and Scotch snuff, sulpher, Brimstone, Epsom Salts Glauber Salts; Saleratus, Bed Cords, Rope, Fish and Chalk Lines, Herring, Patent Pails, Tubs, Willow Wagons, Wash Boards, Wire Sives, Almonds, Madeira Nuts, Filberts, Curry Combs and Horse Cards, Horse Brushes and Combs, Saltpeter, Dairy salt in bags, Brooms, Corn Whisps and Hearth Brooms, Whitewash Brushes, and other articles too numerous to mention. Please call and see for yourselves.

Erie, June 19, 1847.

CARTER & BROTHER,

BEING licensed under the Law of 1846 to retail Vinous and Spiritous Liquors, offer a good assortment of

Pure Port,	Fazel,
Madeira,	Stella,
Sherry,	Hock,
Malaga,	And Current wines

—ALSO—

Brandy,	Holland Gin,
Rum,	Whiskey,
Jamaica Spirits,	And Alcohol.

For sale at as low rates as the same qualities have ever been offered in, this market, at No. 6, Reed House.

Erie, June 19, 1847. 5

COPPER AND IRON FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair, 7th June, 1847.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for copper," or "Proposals for iron," as the case may be, will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m. of the 20th inst., for furnishing and delivering at the respective navy yards near Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Washington, District of Columbia, and Gosport, Virginia; such quantities of cold rolled bolt and sheet copper, not exceeding one hundred thousand pounds of each at any one navy yard; and of round, flat, and square iron as may be ordered by the respective commandants of navy agents, or by this Bureau, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1848.

The round iron not less than three-sixteenths of an inch nor more than four inches in diameter. The flat iron to be not less than three sixteenths of an inch thick, nor more than six inches wide; and the square iron not less than three sixteenths of an inch, nor more than three inches square.

Both the copper and iron must be of the best quality, free from flaws, ragged ends or edges, cracks, or other defects, and must be true to the sizes which may be ordered; and to be subject to such tests and inspection as may be directed, and in all respects to the satisfaction of the commandants of the respective navy yards, or it will not be received.

Any quantity not exceeding five thousand pounds of copper, or ten tons of iron, to be delivered within ten days after the order shall be received; and one day will be allowed for every additional thousand pounds of copper or additional ton of iron that may be ordered. It is to be distinctly understood, however, that persons who may contract are not to have any claim or privilege to furnish any greater quantity of copper or iron than may be expressly ordered.

It is to be understood, also, that when persons reside at other places than those near which they may engage to furnish articles, they will be required to appoint and duly authorize some person at or near the place of delivery to receive and act upon the requisitions or orders which may be made; and, in case the person who contracts, or his agent, shall neglect or fail to comply with the requisitions or orders he may receive for articles under his contract in proper time, or of proper quality, the officers or agents of the navy shall be authorized to purchase the same, and the contractor shall be liable for any excess of cost over the contract price.

Separate proposals must be made for each navy yard, and for the copper and for the iron, and the price asked per pound must be the same for the bolt and sheet copper, and for the round, flat, and square iron, that the different offers may be correctly compared.

Bonds, with two approved sureties in one-half the estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be required, and ten per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will, on no account, be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects. After deducting ten per cent., payment will be made by the United States within thirty days after bills, duly certified and approved, shall be presented to the navy agent.

The department reserves to itself the privilege of rejecting offers made by persons who have heretofore failed to complete contracts, if it should deem it advisable for the public interests.

Every offer must be accompanied, as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service, approved the 10th August 1846, by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. June 7.

Manager.—JOHN W. SMITH.

Agent.—H. M. WHITBECK.

THIS MONSTER ESTABLISHMENT

The Largest and Grandest in the World

200! Persons and Horses!

The most Brilliant Musical Festival and Concert

Equestrian, Gymnastic and Dramatic Entertainments, of the Highest Order.

THE TRAPPINGS AND HOUSINGS OF INCOMPARABLE ELEGANCE.

The Costumes and Paraphernalia of Classic Designs.

25 Superb, Spirited, Well Trained RING HORSES.

35 *Carriages of Inconceivable Sumptuousness!*

40 *Suits of Harness of Transcendent Splendour!*

THE LEVIATHAN

DOUBLE WATER PROOF PAVILION!

Seating 4000 Persons with unparalleled Comfort.

Brilliantly Illuminated by 340 Powerful Reflectors.

A PRINCELY FORTUNE

Has been profusely lavished, and the service of

100 MECHANICS AND ARTISANS!

Of acknowledged Taste and Ingenuity, kept in constant requisition for Five Months, in designing and Executing the Appurtenances and Properties of this Gigantic Scheme, *in a Style of Unprecedented Magnificence*, resulting in the most exquisite Mechanical Gems, and the most gratifying Chef d'œuvres of American Skill.

KENDALL'S BRASS BAND.

15 Picked Musicians, in Lustrous Uniforms.

of a celebrity in both Hemispheres to which no other band aspires led by the IMMORTAL EDWARD KENDALL, whose fame as the MAGIC BUGLER, has penetrated every circle to which music has access, at once gives tone to the pure and admirable announcements of the Monster Circus, whether in leading the IMMENSELY EXTENDED PROCESSION in the LONGEST CAVALCADE EVER SEEN or awakening the echoes of the streets while MOUNTED on 15 HIGHLY CAPARISONED STEEDS, or in accompanying the performance into a

SOIREE MUSICALE!

one the most attractive feature in which will be the never to be forgotten

SOLO UPON HIS MAGIC SILVER BUGLE.

35 Widely Celebrated Lady and Gentleman Artistes.

at the *acme* of their profession, the most numerous and talented troupe of performers ever concentrated in one circle: Messrs. C. J. Rogers, W. W. Nichols, J. W. Smith, J. McFarland, John Shindle, Victor Pupuit, J. Blackwood, S. D. Baldwin, R. Rossiter, Dan Emmet, F. M. Dickenson, Boudinau Brooks, Sam. Johnson, G. O. Knapp, Alex. Rockwell, Jos. Whitey, T. Sparks, W. Russell, J. Adams, H. Everts, M. Wayne, G. Thompson, T. Wheeler, S. Waight, &c. &c. Misses Wright, Walters and Pupuit.—Mesdames Thompson, Rockwell, Everts, Knapp, Wayne, Emmet, Wright, Delemore, &c. &c.

The long favorite clown G. O. KNAPP, and that brilliant Melleor in the orbit of the Hippodrome, ALEX. ROCKWELL, KING of GROTESQUES, pronounced by acclamation, by the PRESS AND PERSONS of Great Britain, as the LONDON OPERA HOUSE, to be the *clown of Clowns*, in the face of the competition of the commedians of Europe. In this stupendous project, the same rigid adherence to pure taste and refinement that is so strikingly displayed in the chaste and beautiful outfit, and indescribably novel and interesting feats, will be peculiarly observed in the mirth of the comedians.

For the Programme of the Concert, Synopsis of the Performances and Dramatis Personæ of the Divertissements, Ballets, Comedies, Rantomimies, &c. see Pamphlets and Descriptive sheets.

Admission to the whole only 25 Cents.

☞This Company will have the honor of performing in ERIE, THURSDAY, JUNE 24th, for ONE DAY ONLY. Doors open at 2 P. M. and 7 1-2 in the Evening.

The Company will also perform at North East, June 23d, Waterford, June 25th, and Meadville, June 26th. June 19, 1847.

SUPERIOR French and American ruled and plain Letter Paper,

Maynard and Noyes Black Ink

Kents Carmine and Red Ink,

Wafers, Common, Note, Transparent and Motto,

Sealing Wax,

Pounce, Black Sand, Rubber, etc. etc. etc.

For sale by J. H. BURTON & Co.

Erie, June 19th, 1847

From the City of Mexico.

Arrival of Fresh and Cheap Groceries At No. 1, Perry Block.

SINCE the Tariff has been taken off the imports into this country, and placed on that of Mexico, it has enabled those who have purchased Groceries in the East to sell them cheap. We wish all who want anything in the Grocery line to call and examine our stock, for we do assert, without fear of contradiction, that we have the freshest lot of Groceries in this market, having all been purchased from the latest importations. In our stock may be found the following:

Imperial, Gunpowder, and Young Hysan Teas; Java, Rio, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffees; Loaf, Pulverised, Porto Rico, and N. O. Sugars; Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cinamon, Nutmegs Mace, Cloves, Rice, Pearled barley, Candies, Pecan, Brazil, Madeira and Pea nuts; Almonds, Filberts, etc. Fruits—Apples, Raisins, English Currants, and Figs; Sperm and Tallow candles; Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil, a superior article, Salad oil, Fancy Shaving, Variegated and Bar soap. Dairy salt, White Fish, Mckerel, Mackinac Trout, and Herring;

Kimball's extra Fine-cut chewing, Spanish Smoking and Cavendish Tobaco, Pipes;

Regalia, Principe, Trabuca, Lenora and common Cigars.

Colored and plain Grass and Manilla Mats.—Besides a host of other articles to supply the wants of all. A fresh supply of Groceries received semi-monthly. Call and examine goods and prices at No. 1, Perry Block.

T. W. MOORE.

Erie, June 12, 1847. 4

NEW AND FRESH GROCERIES,

At No. 6 Poor Peoples Row.

W. F. RINDERNECHT has just redeived a large and well selected assortment of wet, dry and Family Groceries; Dye Stuffs, Nails and Glass, which he will sell cheaper for cash than any other establishment in town. Please call and see. June 12, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED 25 bags Rio, Cuba, St. Domingo and Java Coffee, one door north of the Big Window, State street, by

W. F. RINDERNECHT.

June 12, 1847 4

BUFFALO WHITE LEAD.—An invoice of this superior article just received. Also, Pittsburgh Lead, (Fahnestock & Co's make,) dry and in oil, always on hand and warranted.

June 12. J. H. BURTON & Co.

LEECHES.—A lot of prime Swedish Leeches, in good condition, just received by

June 12. J. H. BRSTON & Co.

WINEN'S ARCANUM—Said to be better than any preparation of Sarsaparilla as a Spring Purifier and general correctant for sale by

June 12. J. H. BURTON & Co. Agents.

IRON AND STEEL.—10 tons of Swedes, English and American Iron, together with all sizes of Spring Steel, this day arrived at the corner of WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

June 12. 4

SHAWLS.—The China Crape, Silk, Embroidered do., Bozah and Zephins, do., Summer Cashmere, flowered and rainbowed Worsted, that are decidedly rich, at

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT'S.

April, 23 1847. 50

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE HOPE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Stamford, Connecticut, have made arrangements with the subscriber to secure to any person Life Insurances who may be desirous of procuring the same. This institution acts upon the mutual principle and affords inducements to persons to secure a competence to their families against contingencies and uncertainties of life, that none other in this country can. Policies granted, in every instance, makes the insured a stock-holder in the company, to an amount equal to the premium paid, with the almost positive certainty of a return of forty per cent. Again it is only necessary that a small amount, equal to half the premium, should be paid in cash. Balance is paid by the note of the person insured, thereby making actual capital out of the individual's own liability. These are some of the advantages of this company over most others. Any person by calling upon the subscriber can be made fully acquainted with all the operations of the institution, who has made such arrangements that he will forward to the company all premium notes and obtain policies free of postage to any one wishing to insure. As the business of the company increases and nothing more than ordinary mortality prevails, the premium to be paid annually will diminish, and in time will be extinguished by dividends of profits. This is a peculiar advantage in Life Insurances—unlike fire insurances, investments are made all over a country of varied character and healthfulness, and the life of one person is not dependant on that of another, as one piece of property in a city or town may be on the safety or destruction of another. A small saving annually may enable any man to secure a handsome provison for his family. Indeed in most cases the sum thus expended would never be felt, while if sudden death should ensue before a competence by other means is acquired, the funds for future support and comfort is thus realized.

The following are some of the numerous instances of fortunate insurances:

"The Equitable Society of London commenced the business of Life Insurance in England in 1762, without capital, and although the benefits at that time were but little known or appreciated, yet it now has over 8,000 members, with a capital of over fifty millions of dollars, and that in a country where the investment of their surplus fund does not average three per cent. Whereas in this country six per cent can generally be obtained, so that the principal of accumulation would be much greater here than in England.—The report of American companies also strengthen and confirm this position, and a striking illustration of the value of an old policy, we here give, by citing an example from the transactions of the said Society. Its only capital was that of the accruing premiums, it, however, in process of time, became one of the most successful and prosperous companies in Great Britain. Mr. Morgan, the able actuary of this Society, in his address to the general court, in the year 18000, says: "Suppose a life of 35 to have been insured in the year 1769, in the sum of £1,000, at the annual premium of £30; in the course of thirty one years, this sum being laid out annually to be improved at the same rate of interest at which the premiums are computed, would now have accumulated to £1,500. If, however, this policy were now surrendered, the sum of £1,527 would be paid for the value of it; so that the person will have been assured for thirty-one years in the sum of £1,000, (exclusively of the addition) not only without expense, but even with the advantage of receiving £27 as a gratuity at the end of the term."

Very many practical examples of the blessings of Life Insurance are continually occurring among all classes of our citizens.—We have only room for the following, which occurred in the city of New York and its vicinity in the course of one year:—

"A merchant in September insured his life for the benefit of his family for $5,000. He died in December following, when his affairs were found in an embarrassed state. The $5,000 which was promptly paid to his widow, left her in comfortable circumstances.

"Another gentleman, who had been unfortunate in business, took a policy in favor of his wife for $5,000. He died shortly after paying the second annual premium, and saved his family from destitution.

"A gentleman, residing in the State of Indiana on the 19th of August last, took out a policy on his life for $3,000—but one payment was made of $102. He died on the 19th of September, and his widow received the sum insured, $3,000.—She was so forcibly impressed with the advantages of Life Insurance, being a recipient of its benefits, that she immediately effected an insurance in the sum of $5,000 on her own life, for the protection of her family of young children.

"A book-keeper in a highly respectable mercantile house in this city, through the persuasion of his employers, was induced to take out a policy on his life, for the benefit of his wife and children in the sum of 1,000, at the annual premium of $25,70; a sudden illness from scarlet fever carried him off in ten days; two annual payments had been made, and his widow in a few days after his death, received $1,000; had it not been for this provident provision, she would have been left in destitute circumstances.

"A young married man in the city of Rochester, in this state, on the 7th of August, 1845, effected an insurance on his life, in the sum of $1,000; but one payment had been made of $21 10, and he died of a short illness on the 21st of February, 1846. His widow, in ten days thereafter, received $1,000, the sum insured.

"A farmer of Dutchess county, State of New York, took out a policy on his life for $1,000, on the 1st of July, 1845, for the benefit of his family. The first payment of $21,70 was made, and he died very suddenly, from an attack of apoplexy, on the 20th of the following January. His family received $1,000 in a few days after.

"A gentleman of this city being in the receipt of an income from his wife's estate, to continue during her life, but would cease at her death, very prudently took out a policy upon her life, in the sum of $5,000, at the annual premium of $102; in this case two annual payments had been made; his wife died and he received $5,000 the sum insured.

"A merchant in one of the Southern States had a debt due him of 5,600. Knowing that its ultimate payment depended on the continuance of the life of his debtor, he took out a policy on it for that sum; one year's premium had been paid of $161, 81. Soon after he was attacked with a severe illness, which terminated his life in September last. The Company on presentation of the requisite proofs of his death, paid the sum insured, and by this precautionary measure, he unexpectedly and suddenly realized a doubtful claim.

"A gentleman of New York became security for his friend in the sum of $3,000, by endorsement on his papers. He had the prudence to effect insurance on his life for that amount only; one payment ($36) was made. This was done on the 3d of July last, and he died the 18th of September. The Company paid him the $3,000, which he applied to the payment of his endorsement—thus by this insurance he was released from his liability, which otherwise might have put him to serious inconvenience."

Insurances made by a husband for the benefit and use of his wife, where the annual premium is under $100, will not be subject to the claim of creditors upon his estate at his decease; so too if made for the benefit of any child or children.—Thus the extravagance and indebtedness of the husband will not be allowed to sweep away this provision for the benefit of his wife and children.

☞Insurance for life, or from year to year, or for a single year may be made.

CARSON GRAHAM.

Erie, June 12, 1847. tf1

FIRE INSURANCE.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROKLYN, N. Y.

FOR persons desirous of Insuring in the above company, the subscriber will receive and forward the necessary surveys of property, and procure for them free of postage such policies as may be desired.

The above company is entirely responsible, and insures upon very liberal and advantageous terms. Any information that may be desired in relation to said company can be had by calling upon the subscriber at the office of Graham & Thompson.

CARSON GRAHAM.

Erie, June 12 1847. tf4

New Woollen Factory

AT NORTH EAST.

DUNCAN, JEWETT & Co. have just commenced business of manufacturing Woollen Goods, dressing Cloth, carding Wool, &c. Their machinery is entirely new and of eastern manufacture, and embraces the latest improvements.—The business will be conducted by Mr. Jewett, who has had 20 years' experience in it, both in this country and in England. They will manufacture on shares, giving one yard of cloth for two and a quarter lbs. of wool, or for ready pay in cash or country produce, and on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in the county. Their manufactory is located about one mile north of the village, ALEX. DUNCAN.

JOSHUA JEWETT.

ISAAC B. STEVENS.

North East, June 12, 1847. 3m4

W. C. & R. P. HULBERT

Have just received their full Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

AND would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers to their beautiful assortment of FRENCH, INDIA, ITALIAN, GERMAN, ENGLISH and AMERICAN GOODS, comprising an assortment of the newest and most fashionable styles in the market. The greatest inducements will be offered for the following reasons, viz:

FIRST.

Customers can always find at our store the latest and most desirable styles of goods.

SECOND.

They intend strictly to adhere to the principle of selling at the ☞LOWEST MARKET PRICES.☜

THIRD.

They are taking most all kinds of produce, for which they pay the highest market value.

The following are among the most desirable styles of Goods offered, viz:

Extra Rich Paris Printed Lawns, Barage, Linen Lustres, a new and beautiful article for dresses; California plaids, French, English and American Maus de Lainc, Plain, figured and printed Swiss Muslin, Striped and Barred Muslins, Satin striped Ginghams, French, Scotch and American Ginghams, &c.

Rich silk Shawls, Chameleon and Hernani, Gossamer, Berage, Plain and Embroadered Maus de Lain, &c.

Straw Goods, comprising many new styles.—Also, French artificials, beautiful Bonnet and cap Ribbons, Silk, Gingham, and cotton Parasols, Fancy silk buttons, silk fringes, steel trimmings, Purse Twist, combs, Gloves and Mitts, Hosiery, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention. We again invite all to come and examine our goods and prices.

Erie, May 29, 1847. 2

More New Goods!

☞THE LAST AND CHEAPEST.☜

NOW opening, from the last of our Spring purchase, a very general and extensive assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, with a good stock of DRY GROCERIES, to which we have added a *large* stock of CROCKERY, comprising *full* dining Sets of China, with all the cheaper Wares. The attention of dealers is especially invited to this branch of our trade.

The Goods have all been purchased cheap, and will be *sold cheap*. For further evidence please call at METCALF'S.

J. D. CLARK, in charge for P. METCALF, respectfully solicits the patronage of his old friends and customers at Store No. 1, Reed House.

May 29, 1847.

AGAIN HERE WE COME,

WITH the best and cheapest Stock of fashionable LADIES' DRESS GOODS ever offered in this market, consisting in part

50 patterns Dress Silks of all colors, embracing Colored and Plaid and Striped Poult de Soi,

Gro de Rhine,

Gro de Swiss,

Satins of all colors,

SHAWLS of all kinds, such as Silk, Crape, Barrage, Thibet, Mous de Lain, Brocha, &c.,

Lawns, Balzarines and Barages,

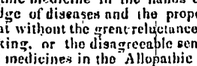
Gloves and Mitts of all kinds—Silk, Kid, Lisle, Cotton, &c.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans and Satinetts.

In short, customers can find every thing in the Dry Goods line usually inquired for in the market. We forbear to mention prices. Suffice to say, ladies, we can sell you a handsome French Lawn dress from 12s. to 16s. that will vie with any in Broadway. Please call and see for yourselves. Further particulars hereafter. Don't forget the place, at CADWELL'S.

April 28, 1847. 50

Spring of 1847.] BY [Spring of 1847.

Rail  Road!

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, just received at the Jew Store, No. 1 Commercial Exchange, corner of French and Fifth sts.

MOSES, after encountering all sorts of perils, by sea and land, is here with his new and fashionable Goods, purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest cash prices, and embracing the greatest variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods ever brought to this place. A few of them will be noticed:

FOREIGN & FANCY GOODS.

SILKS—Striped Poult de Soir.

Plaid Grenadine.

Do. Foulard,

Heavy watrid & striped black & blue silk

White, watered,

White and black Satin,

Plain black Italian,

Colored Florences.

French Gingham, a new and beautiful article,

Muslin Robes, plain and embroidered,

French embroidered Robes for children,

Very pretty M. de Laines for 2s. per yard.

French worked Linen cambric Handkerchiefs,

Embroidered and bordered do. do.

Double & single French needle worked Collars and Capes,

Embroidered muslin Shawls,

Silk, Cashmere and Barrage do.

French Barrage Scarfs,

English thread Laces, Swiss and cambric Edgings,

Black, white and colored French Kid Gloves,

Silk and mohair gloves and mitts,

Ombra striped Bonnet Ribands,

Figured do. do.

Corinthian Cord, Lace Buttons,

Silk Bonnet Wire, &c. &c.

☞Mind the name and number.

MOSES KOCH,

No. 1, Commercial Exchange,

April 21. French st.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

OPENING at the Corner Store, Reed House a large assortment of Dress Goods, styles new and beautiful, and the goods decidedly cheap Ladies, please call and examine for yourselves at May 29, 1847. METCALFS.

TO THE CITIZENS OF ERIE AND VICINITY.

BEING convinced of the good effects of Homœopathic medicines, from its use in my own case of acute inflamation of the liver not long since; as well of its good effects with several of my patients, I am induced to say that it is as good as any other practice now in use. In my opinion any curable disease can be dured with Homœopathic medicine in the hands of a man who is a judge of diseases and the proper remedies, and that without the great reluctance expressed in the taking, or the disagreeable sensations produced by medicines in the Allopathic practice; besides the patient is spared a tedious convalescence in acute diseases, because he has not been exhausted by blood letting or evacuant medicines. He passes directly from a state of disease to one of health, and to the regular exercise of his functions. I therefore proclaim myself in favor of the Homœopathic remedies, with a very few exceptions, which may eventually be removed.

P. FAULKNER.

Erie, June 5, 1847. 3t3

MEDICAL NOTICE.

I HAVE associated with myself in the practice of Medicine, Dr. N. SEYMOUR, a well informed Homœopathic Physician, under the firm of Faulkner & Seymour—Office at my residence, southwest corner of the Diamond, Erie, Pa., where all cases of Surgery and other practice in the profession, will be attended to as usual.

June 2. P. FAULKNER.

PROTECTION.

THE Erie County Mutual Insurance Company continues to insure against loss and damage by fire, on buildings, goods and merchandise of all descriptions. Office on the east side of the Public Square, between 6th and 7th streets.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Beatty,	J. H. Williams,
J. C. Spencer,	George Selden,
Thomas Willis,	Smith Jackson,
Giles Sanford,	Elijah Babbitt,
C. M. Tibbals,	John A. Tracy,
W. H. Townsend,	Hamlin Russell,

Henry Cadwell.

GILES SANFORD, President.

J. C. SPENCER, Treasurer.

George Selden, Secretary.

June 3, 1847. 1y3

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the subscribers on the estate of Thomas Hurst, dec'd, late of Harborcreek township; all persons, therefore, indebted to said estate are requested to settle the same immediately; and those having claims against the same will present them legally authenticated for settlement.

JULIA HURST,
M. WIGTON,
DAVID ALLISON, } Adm'rs.

June 5, 1847. 6t3

GEO. S. MORTON, JOS. C. BROWN, THOS. M'CARTER.

NEW STORE.

NEW GOODS, NEW FIRM, NEW PRICES

THE undersigned beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have entered into the mercantile business under the name of MORTON & CO., No. 4, Cheapside, next door south of Mehaffey & Brewster. Their stock of Goods is entirely new, far surpassing, in richness, variety and cheapness, any stock of goods ever brought to this market, and embracing every style of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, among which will be found

Linens—American, Irish, German and French;

Dress Goods of every description,

Shawls of the latest designs, varying in price from 75 cents to $25;

Summer Stuffs, Drills, Jeans, Cassimeres, etc.

Brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings of every width and quality;

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinetts;

Calicoes, Muslins, Lawns and Ginghams;

Bonnets, a splendid assortment;

Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, Laces and Ruches,

Umbrellas and Parasols, a great assortment;

Carpeting and Paper Hangings.

Also—Millinery Goods, Tailor's Trimmings, Morocco, Damasks, Linen diapers, Crash, French Embroideries, Silk and Cotton Hose, Kid, Silk, cotton and Lisle Gloves, Vestings, a great variety.

In connection with the above will be found a well selected stock of GROCERIES of superior quality. City and country Merchants supplied with any article in our line on favorable terms.

MORTON & CO.

Erie, May 15, 1847. 52

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18 *A* 47.

SIGHT TO BEHOLD!!!

AT THE

BRICK CORNER OPPOSITE THE EAGLE HOTEL.

THIS DAY OPENED, direct from the Eastern cities and Manufactories, a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS.

Comprising a great variety of Dress and Fancy Goods; Shawls without number; Men's and boy's summer wear; Linen and any quantity of Domestics; to be sold *cheaper than ever*; with an extensive stock of

GROCERIES AND SHELF HARDWARE.

All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest by WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

Erie, May 15, 1847. 52

HERE WE COME.

The New Jew Store Ahead!!!

JUST received at the *New* Jew Store, No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, a new and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Which, having been bought at *extremely low prices* and the subscribers having encountered neither "perils by sea or land," in their journey to Philadelphia and New York Markets, *can* and *will* be sold as cheap—not to say a little *cheaper*—than at any other *Jew* or *Gentile* Store between New York and "Sundown." Our stock consists in part of

SILKS of all kinds, descriptions and colors, from plain black to the most fashionable plaid, striped or watered.

GINGHAMS, French, English, Scotch and American, varying in price and quality to suit customers.

SHAWLS, Silk, Cashmere, Barrage, etc., etc. at prices that cannot fail to please.

M. DE LAINES, of all qualities, from 20 cts. upwards.

BONNET RIBBONS, of all colors, qualities, shades and prices.

GLOVES, that cannot fail to fit the most delicate hand, at prices in accordance with the most delicate purses.

French Worked Linen cambric Handkerchiefs, a beautiful article, and very cheap for the quality. Also, embroidered do do, together with many other articles, too numerous to mention, but which we will take pleasure in showing to customers and others. Also—a splendid stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

consisting of Pants, Vests, and Coats, of all prices and qualities, and Boots and Shoes, of all kinds. Call and see, and don't forget the place, No. 1, Fleming Block, State Street.

ISAAC ROSENZWEIG & CO.

Erie, April 29, 1847. 50

STEWART'S celebrated Syrup, for table use. Just the thing you read of; at the "New Store," No. 4, Cheapside MORTON & Co.

Erie May 22, 1847. 1

GROCERIES.—The subscribers have just received a fresh supply of Groceries, consisting of Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Spices, etc., etc., which will be sold at their usual low prices.

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co.

May 20, No. 1 Fleming Block.

PARIS Kid Gloves—A beautiful assortment, White and Colored, selling cheap at No. 4, Cheapside; by MORTON & Co.

Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

EMBOSSED Table and Piano Forte Covers, English and American, for sale at the "New Store" No. 5, Cheapside. MORTON & Co.

Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

CALIFORNIA PLAID, for Boy's coats and pantaloons, a little the nicest out, at the "New Store," No. 4, Cheapside,

MORTON & Co.

Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

GENTLEMEN'S French Boots: the kind you read of in the back part of the Book, going off at reduced prices, at No. 4, Cheapside,

MORTON & Co.

Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

LADIES' SHOES.—Ladies', Misses' and children's Shoes—a large assortment at the "New Store," No. 4, Cheapside,

MORTON & Co.

Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

Wool! Wool!! Wool!!!

THE highest price paid for Wool at No. 1, Commercial Exchange, French street.

MOSES KOCH.

Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

WE would not have the Gentlemen infer that our stock is *exclusively* for Ladies. They will please call and see a *full assortment of goods* that they want. Among others the best French Cloth that can be found in the place, and cassimeres to correspond, at prices as near the importation cost as they will ask. Also summer Hats, Caps, Gloves, Hosiery, Cravats, Collars, Ribbons, &c. &c., at METCALFS.

May 29, 1847.

CARPETING.

WE offer a few pieces ALL WOOL Carpets, very cheap at

May 29, 1847. METCALFS.

CARPET BAGS & Satchels. Among which we have some of the Wilton and Venetian that are superior to any in market, selling very cheap at METCALFS.

May 29, 1847.

BONNETS & BONNET TRIMMINGS.

WE have this day opened, and offer for sale a large stock of Bonnets, Ladies and Misses sizes, at prices far below the market, among which are some of the richest style French Lace, Bead wrought, China Rice, Pearl Straw, Gimp, &c., together with a good assortment of trimmings. Some of the real French flowers that are beautiful, also Ribbons, &c. &c., at

May 29, 1847. METCALFS.

PARASOLS.

A LARGE assortment, all styles and qualities offered as near manufacturers prices as is consistent with a small commission to ourselves, at METCALFS.

May 29, 1847.

New Goods! New Goods!!

THE subscriber is now receiving his spring stock of Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Iron; Nails &c., which will be sold at reduced prices for ready pay. My old substantial friends and the public generally are requested to call and examine goods and prices, they certainly will not go away dissatisfied, as I will not be under sold by any west of New York, for ready pay. SMITH JACKSON.

May 6, 1847. 51

NEW GOODS BY RAILROAD.

I HAVE just received this morning a new supply of plain and twilled Ginghams, also a lot of prints, &c., which will be sold cheap for cash by C. M. TIBBALS.

May 1, 1847. 50

THE BEST HORSE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!!

GEO. W. MERCHANT'S

AN invaluable remedy for Horses, Cattle and other domestic animals, in the cure of the following diseases:

Fresh Wounds,	*Fistula, Sitfast,*
Galls of all kinds,	*Strains, Lameness,*
Sprains, Bruises,	*Sand Cracks,*
Cracked Heels,	*Foundered Feet,*
Ringbone, Windgalls,	*Scratches or Grease,*
Poll Evil, Callus,	*Mange,*
Spavins, Sweeney,	*Horn Distemper.*

Frost Bites, *Corns, Whitlows,*
Burns and Scalds, *Chilblains,*
Cramps, *Chapped Hands,*
Contracts of the Muscles, *Swellings, Wounds,*
Weakness of the Joints, *Kalked Breasts.*

MERCHANT'S GARCLING OIL.—It is worthy of special remark, that besides the great and extraordinary powers in the cure of diseases of the horse in which its virtues first attracted the attention of the *farrier* and *former*, and the wonder of the public generally, it has been successfully employed in a great variety of the maladies which affect the human race; and it has proved by the *wonderful cures* it has performed on the lower animals, that it is endowed with curative properties not found in other horse oils, which has established its claims to general confidence.

Beware of the counterfeit article, and be sure the name of the SOLE PROPRIETOR, G. W. Merchant, Lockport, is blown in the bottle.

☞For testimonials, synopsis of diseases, and mode of treatment, see pamphlet which accompanies each bot le.

Sold by J. H. Burton & Co. Erie; S. S. & H. Fassett, Ashtabula, Ohio;

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

G. LOOMIS & CO. 7, Reed House, Erie, have just received an addition to their former stock of goods, which makes their assortment very extensive, comprising a large variety of rich and fashionable JEWELRY, consisting of diamond, ruby, garnet, emerald, amethyst, aquamarine and enamelled pins, diamond, ruby and plain rings; gold ear rings, guard chains and keys, spectacles, pencil cases, bracelets, lockets, miniature setting, thimbles, studs, snaps, &c. &c.

TIME.—Gold and Silver Watches of the patent lever, duplex, horizontal and common escapement. French mantle, German and American clocks.

SILVER GOODS.—Table, dessert, tea, salt and mustard spoons, ladles, butter and fruit knives, spectacles, chains, keys, pencil cases, thimbles.

Plated, Britannia and German Silver Ware.—Tea pots, urns, pitchers, cups, tankards, bowls, cake baskets, candlesticks, snuffers and trays, spoons, faucets, ink stands, castors.

CUTLERY.—Roger's and other celebrated Mallers razors, knives and scissors.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Mathematical instruments, telescopes, thermometers, pocket compasses, sun glasses, violins, accordions, music boxes, flutes, fifes, steel pens, card cases, combs, pocket books, pocket pistols, coral, amber, gilt, steel, wax and glass beads, bead and silk bags and purses, elastic guards, portable writing desks, work, paint, snuff, tobacco and shaving boxes, razor strops, clothes, hair, tooth, nail and shaving brushes and glasses, Glazier's diamonds, shot belts, powder flasks, percussion caps and pills, chessmen, dominoes, segar cases, purse and cloak clasps, tweezers, cane, whalebone, violin and bass viol strings, rouge, powder, puffs, perfumery, court plaster, tooth wash and powders, tooth picks, teething rings, tea bells, sealing wax, motto seals, visiting cards, emery baskets, needles, batledor, and birds, spool stands, with numerous other articles not mentioned, both useful and ornamental, which will be for "*ready pay*," from twenty-five to fifty per cent lower than formerly.

N. B. Watches, music boxes, jewelry repaired in the best manner and warranted.

Cash and most kinds of country produce taken in payment for goods or work. Call and see.

The highest prices paid in cash for old Gold and Silver.

June 13, 1846. 4

DR. SMITH'S GREAT NATIONAL PILLS.

DR. G. BENJ. SMITH'S

IMPROVD INDIAN VEG TABLE

[SUGAR COATED] PILLS

ARE the medicine for the United States, and their superiority over all others for entire efficacy and pleasantness has won for them a pre eminence of fame which needs no foreign influence to perpetuate. Almost unheralded they have silently worked their way, and have gained a permanent hold on the approbation of the people which no other medicine or opposition can relax. For about four years they have triumphed over disease, and brought joy and gladness to many an anxious bosom.

THEIR PURITY,

As a medical compound, commends them to the most delicate, and even the more harsh, who have suffered from the effects of impure properties in the stomach, will at once be pleased with the delightful operation of these those Pills. They have the rare merit of the most carefully selected ingredients, are always safe, and there can be no danger of taking them improperly at any time.

A SINGLE TRIAL.

Will manifest their excellence in relieving the body of many precursors of alarming diseases, keeping the bowels gently open, thereby securing the continuance of health. The most eminent chemist in New York has given his certificate that these Pills are PURELY VEGETABLE, or

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY.

The great principle recognized by the inventor of this invaluable medicine is, that every part of the body, whether in health or disease, is brought under the influence of the digestive organs. This plain and rational doctrine forms the only ground on which a good family medicine can be recommended. Operating according to this principle, DR. SMITH'S PILLS

STRENGTHEN THE STOMACH,

Promote the secretion of the LIVER, SKIN, and KIDNEYS, and REGULATE THE BOWELS, thereby adopting the ONLY NATURAL and consistent method of restoring the LIFE BLOOD PURE, by correcting the vitiated humors of the whole system.

It is impossible to give every particular in this brief notice, but these Pills are earnestly recommended as a means of preventing so much misery and disease, which grow out of constipation of the bowels, neglected colds, slight attacks, &c., &c., and which it is in the power of ALL TO PREVENT.

These Pills do not PALLIATE, but

THEY CURE

Most all diseases of the Western Country, and in

ALL BILLIOUS DISORDERS,

They stand alone, unparalleled—THE SICK MAN'S FRIEND. Among the complaints for which these Pills are highly recommended, are the following, viz:

FEVERS,
DYSPEPSIA,
INDIGESTION,
COSTIVENESS,
HEADACHE,
BAD APPETITE,
DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTARY,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
WORMS,
HEARTBURN.
BILIOUS CHOLIC,
FOUL STOMACH,
JAUNDICE,
PAIN IN THE SIDE,
SCROFULA,
BAD BLOOD,
OBSTRUCTIONS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
RHEUMATISM,
WHOOPING COUGHS,
WEAK NERVES,
HYSTERICS,
COUGHS,
COLDS,
INFLUENZA,
PIMPLES,
LOW SPIRITS, &c.

By following the simple directions which accompany every box of genuine pills, a permanent cure will be effected. Most of the HOSPITALS in New York have given these Pills the preference over more than 20 kinds that have been tested, and several EMINENT PHYSICIANS, in New York and elsewhere, use them in their practice.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION,

The demand for Dr. Smith's Pills being every where great, several unprincipled persons have made Pills of the most miserable and dangerous stuff, and to palm them off for the genuine, have put on a "coating of sugar."—*Therefore*, beware, and always look for

THE WRITTEN SIGNATURE OF G. BENJ. SMITH.

On the bottom of every box, to counterfeit which is FORGERY. More than 1000 certificates have been received at the principal office and the people are referred to "Smith's Herald & Gazette," where they can read of the most important cures.

We give, for want of room, but few

TESTIMONIALS.

From Rev. Luther Lee.

Dr. Smith's Pills are purely vegetable, operate well, and produce a good result. LUTH R LEE.
Editor True Wesleyan.

From the Rev. J. B. Kellett.

My wife has taken Moffat's, Morrison's, and many others, but she has received more benefit from Dr. Smith's Pills than all others. She believes they may be used by females with perfect safety, without changing their employment or diet, and at any season.

JOHN KELLETT.
127 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

From the first vocalist in New York.

Dr. G. Benj. Smith's Pills have entirely cured me of dizziness in my head, and general weakness of my system. My family use them with the best results. I would not be without them. F. H. NASH, 99 Fors. th st.

From the Ed. of the Black River Journal.

Dr. Smith's Pills are free from the objections to which other pills are liable, and are the best medicine that I have yet seen. J. GREENE.

From the P. M. Tonawanda, N. Y.

Dr. Smith's Pills are the best I have ever used, &c.
JAC. KIBLER, P. M.

From Rev. S. Williams, Pittsburgh

I have used Dr. Smith's Pills, and know they are a good medicine, &c. S. WILLIAMS, 1st Bapt. Ch.

From Rev. J. G. L. Haskins.

Dr. Smith's Pills are in great demand in this region from their pleasantness and efficacy.
JOHN G. L. HASKINS, Marion N. Y.

From M. Dame, the Quaker.

Dr. Smith—Respected Friend—Thy Pills are selling very rapidly, and give first rate satisfaction in this place, Pokeepsie. MOSES DAME, 267 Main-st.

Dr. Smith—Your pills are well liked here.
ED. LATON (O.) DEMOCRAT.

Dr. Smith—I am much pleased with your Ind. Veg. Sugar Coated Pills, and use them in my family.
ED. BROOKVILLE (IA.) AMERICAN.

The above are only a few extracts—but we might go on and fill a whole newspaper with similar ones. These Pills are now the most popular in this country, and give the most general satisfaction.

These Pills will always cure COLDS in a much more pleasant way than any other remedy. For this they are warranted,

THE DANGER

Of being deceived is now apparent; as Doctr Smith's Pills have become very popular throughout the country, imitators have sought to palm off worthless stuff with a "coating of sugar" to cover up a most dangerous compound.

Dr. Crumbacker, of Wheeling, Va. says that a person in that place came near losing his life from the effects of the counterfeit "Sugar Coated" Pills. Also, a gentleman in Louisville, Ky. was seized with violent vomiting after their use.

Get the genuine or get none, and see that G. BENJ. SMITH is written with a pen on the bottom of each box.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES.

NEW YORK, 179 Greenwich Street.
BOSTON, 2 Water Street.
ERIE, Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House.
J. Cummins & Co. Corner of Statute and 7th streets.

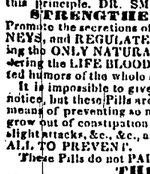
March 6, 1847. 6m42

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY.

PLATED AND BRITTANNIA WARE,

FANCY GOODS, &. &c.



G. LOOMIS & Co. are receiving from N. York a large addition to their former stock of GOODS making an assortment not usually found in this section of country. Selected with care and at prices reasonably low, they expect to be able to accommodate their patrons with all articles found in similar establishments at fair prices.

Nov. 14, 1846. 2

CLOVER SEED, of a superior quality, for sale by
LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

COTTON Yarn, cotton warp, wicking batting and wadding at TIBBALS'.
October 24, 1846. 23

FROM THESTATE OF NEW YORK.

Dr. Mc LANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Messrs. J. Kidd & Co.

Gents: Please send me by *Express*, 12 dozen Boxes "M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS." They are selling good here, and suit generally.

Yours, &c. E. P. STEDMAN.

Mayville, Chaut. Co. N. Y., Dec. 29, 1846.

Prepared for the Proprietor and sold Wholesale and Retail by J. KIDD & Co.
No. 60 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ N. B.—Purchasers will please be particular and inquire for "*Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills*," and take no other.

☞ More evidence of increasing demand for DR. M'LANE'S

LIVER PILLS.

ERIE, Feb. 16th, 1847.

Messrs. Kidd & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gents.—Enclosed you will find ten dollars, which please place at our credit and forward us some of your "*Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills*," we are entirely out. Respectfully yours, &c.

CARTER & BROTHER.

Prepared for the Proprietor and sold Wholesale and Retail by J. KIDD & Co.
No. 60, Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ N. B.—Purchasers will be particular, and enquire for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills," and take no other.

To all whom it may Concern.

DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS!

Messrs. J. KIDD, & Co.

This is to certify that my wife has been afflicted for several years, with the following pains at periods more or less:—Pain in the right side, about the edge of the ribs, extending to the right shoulder; pain in the back part of the head, and above the right eye, accompanied by weakness, loss of appetite, and almost constantly confined to her bed. Since August she has used three boxes of "*M'Lane's Liver Pills*," and I have now to state, that by the use of these Pills, she has been benefited in no ordinary degree. Under the Providence of God she now enjoys good health, and is able to attend to the domestic concerns of my family. JAMES STEWART.

Richmond, Jefferson Co. Ohio.

STILL MORE.

Mr. J. Kidd.

Dear Sir:—I call to inform you of the virtues of "*Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills*," in the cure of my wife, who was induced to try one box, by the use of which she felt so much relief that she procured a second: Since she has taken the second box, her health has improved so much that she is now better than she has been for several years. My neighbors have become acquainted with this fact, so that as soon as I get money I will buy them by the dozen, to supply those in my immediate neighborhood. R. COCHRAN.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Prepared for the Proprietor and sold Wholesale and Retail by J. KIDD & Co.
No. 60 Wood st. Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ N. B.—Purchasers will please be particular and enquire for "*Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills*," and take none else, as there are other pills now before the public, purporting to be "Liver Pills."

FROM THE STATE OF N W YORK.

Dr. Mc LANE'S VERMIFUGE.

Messrs. J Kidd & Co. Pittsburgh, Pa.

In the month of June last, we received 6 doz. of "M'Lane's Amonia Worm Specific," all of which we have sold, and now wish a further supply as heretofore. We frequently receive packages from New York by express, and presume there would be no difficulty in forwarding by this mode to us at Rochester from Pittsburgh.

Yours truly, POST & WILLIS.

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1847.

Prepared for the proprietor and sold Wholesale and retail by J. KIDD & Co.
No. 60, Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ N. B.—Purchasers will please be particular and inquire for "*Dr. M'Lane's Worm Specific or Vermifuge*," and take no other.

Still later from Kentucky.

DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE.

Paris, Ky., March 3, 1317.

Messrs. J. Kidd, & Co.

Gents.—In the month of July last, Mr. F. Merryweather, of Cincinnati, appointed me Agent for this place, for selling Dr. M'Lane's highly approved medicines, and the motive that prompts me, an entire stranger, to write this letter to your house is to inform you, that the inhabitants of this town and county, generally, have given the *Vermifuge of Dr. M'Lane a fair trial in their families*, and pronounce it to be *without an exception*, the very *best Worm Medicine* ever offered to those afflicted with worms.

The high estimation in which the Vermifuge is held in this community has induced me to purchase it in future from you, or your Agent, and you will oblige me greatly by writing, per return mail, your cash price for the Vermifuge by the gross. Very respectfully yours,

J. C. SNYDER.

Prepared for the Proprietor and sold Wholesale and Retail by J. KIDD & Co.
No. 60 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BY THE QUEEN'S PATENT.

CONSUMPTION CURED—TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, and CONSUMPTION:

THE MOST CELEBRATED and INFALLIABLE remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, or any form of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, is the the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, England, tested for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The astonishing success of the Hungarian Balsam, in the cure of every form of CONSUMPTION, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES, that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians as CONFIRMED AND INCURABLE. The Hungarian Balsam has cured, and will cure, the MOST DESPERATE OF CASES. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English Medicine of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a *preventive medicine* in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and Croup.

In case of actual disease of the lungs, or seated Consumption, it is the ONLY SOURCE OF HOPE.

Sold by McDonald & Smith, sole Agent for the United Kingdom, at the Italian Ware-house, Regent-st. London, in Bottles and Cases, for ships, hospitals, &c.

By Special Appointment—DAVID F. BRADLEE, 119 Court-st., Boston, Mass., sole Agent for the United States and British American Provinces.

American price, $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this Great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agents, gratis.

None genuine, without the written signature of the American Agent, on a gold and bronze label, to counterfeit which is forgery.

AGENTS.—S. Tousey, Syracuse, N. Y. General Agent for New York and the western States.

☞ READ. ☜

From the Baptist Clergyman at Coloose, Oswego County.

"I do hereby most cheerfully certify that I have used Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam in my family with great success. My little girl, now in her seventh, year was, in the month of October, 1844, attacked with a pain in her right side, and notwithstanding we used all diligence to remove it, she continued to grow worse, and after obtaining the counsel of Dr. B—, who thought the Right Lobe of her Lungs so seriously affected that her recovery was exceedingly doubtful. I was induced to obtain one bottle of the Balsam, and before one third of it was taken, the little sufferer resumed her plays a her cheerfulness returned, and before two bottles were used her health we considered completely restored. and to the effect of this medicine, without any hesitation, I attribute the cure. DAVID McFARLAND,

January, 1845. Pastor of the Baptist Church in Coloose".

Testimony from Rochester.

Rochester, N. Y. June 5, 1845.

Sir.—Sometime last January. I was taken with a violent cold, attended with a distressing cough, which in the course of a few days brought on a bleeding of the lungs, with much soreness of the chest, pain in the side and much soreness of the breast. After being confined to my bed for some days and getting no better, Mr. Pardke, formerly Deputy Sheriff of this county, recommended me to get a bottle of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, observing that he had been similarly afflicted, and by the use of that medicine had been speedily and entirely cured. I immediately got a bottle, and after using it a short time the result was as he predicted—I got entirely well. From the benefit I received from the Balsam, and from the universal good name it bears among my friends who have used it for diseases of the lungs and chest, I am induced to believe it to be one of the best medicines now in use for those diseases, and as such recommend it to the public.

W. W. SWIFT.

Remarkable cure of a Dangerous Cough.

To S. Tousey. Cato 4 Corners, N. Y. Aug. 6, 1844.

Sir.—We are entirely out of the Hungarian Balsam, having sold all you left with us, in our immediate vicinity, and in justice to the medicine must say with astonishing success. A few days since a young gentleman of this town called at our store who had been for months afflicted with a very distressing cough, and wanted a bottle of the Balsam. We told him it was of little use for him to take it or any thing else—HE MUST DIE. He took a bottle, however, and afterwards had another. Yesterday he called again very much improved in appearance, and said he was rapidly gaining strength—but had it not been for the invaluable Hungarian Balsam he must have died. We want some more of the medicine directly.

Yours respectfully, INGHAM & HAVENS.

[*From Esq. W. E. Fisk, Canastota, N. Y.*, dated Canastota Nov. 7, 1846]

To S. Tousey, Agent, &c.—Sir: Having used Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam in my family with the very best success for lung complaints, and having seen it used by my friends with like success, I was induced last spring to become an Agent for the sale of the same, since which I have sold a great number of bottles, and have in almost every instance learned that it had succeeded beyond all expectation, in some cases where the patient had been by Physicians of respectability PRONOUNCED INCURABLE, and their cases hopeless, and I most cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering with lung complaints, assuring them that in most cases they will find speedy relief. (Signed) WILLIAM E. FISK.

More Proof.

Establishing the efficacy of the Hungarian Balsam of life.

[From Deacon Lewis, of Utica, dated Utica, February 4, 1845.]

I cheerfully give my name in favor of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life. Last April, my wife was attacked with a violent cough, attended with a severe and most distressing Pain in the side, so bad as to deprive her of rest. While in this situation, I called on Messrs. Warner & Co. for some medicine, and they recommended the Balsam. I purchased a bottle, and by the time we had used about one half of it, my wife began to get better, and after using the remainder, her health was completely Restored. Since that time I have recommended the Balsam to my friends, many of whom have used it with like success. (Signed) JOHN LEWIS.

Deacon of the First Baptist Church in Utica.

☞ Further Evidence. ☜

[From the P. M. at Burlington Flats, Otsego Co. N. Y. dated Jan. 1845.]

I am again under the necessity of ordering a new supply of the Balsam.—My wife still continues the medicine and is improving. It is doing wonders in this section, I heard of a friend 50 miles from here who was considered in a Confirmed Consumption. I sent him two bottles of the Balsam about two weeks since, and to-day I heard from him, and the Balsam is acting on him like a charm. (Signed) A. E. ARNOLD.

The Messrs. Metcalf, of Geneseo, N. Y. (one of whom is a practising physician) in ordering a new supply of the Balsam, says that "*in some Severe Cases our customers complain of receiving great benefit from its use.*"

S. TOUSEY, Syracuse, N. Y. General Agent for New York and the Western States. Sold in Erie by Carter & Brother, No. 6 Reed House.

WESTFIELD MARBLE FACTORY.

THE subscribers having a good assortment of New England marble on hand, from different quarries, calculated for Head and Foot tables, Monuments, &c. which they offer to sell to any one in Erie county, Pa. not living farther than Erie, lettered in first rate stale, and delivered, at the following prices: Small, for children, $1 50 per foot; Middle size, for aged people, $1 62 per foot; Largest size $1 75 per foot. We think it would be an object for some of the Erie county people to forward us a few inscriptions as we have recently been informed by the Erie marble dealers in rather a bragging way, that they were sticking it to the Erie and Crawford county people good. They brag very justly of selling to the "Pennamites" at from $2 50 to $4 per foot. Should any of the people of Erie county be in want of any thing in our line, they can forward their inscriptions, or come themselves, and they shall have a first rate article at the above prices.

HIRAM SIKES & CO.

Westfield, N. Y. Sept. 13, 1845. 17t

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!—Who wants a Shawl of any price or pattern? Call at the cheap store of S. JACKSON & co.

November 21, 1846. 27

BLACK SALTS.—I will pay Cash, and the highest price for any quantity of Black Salts delivered at M'Kean, or at my store in Erie.

October 21, 1846. C. M. TIBBALS.

COLEMAN'S HEAVE POWDERS, A CERTAIN CURE FOR HEAVES AND COUGH IN HORSES.—A long familiarity with horses and personal treatment of the diseases to which they are subject have at length resulted in the discovery of this exceedingly valuable remedy for the *Heaves* and *Cough*—a disease which produces more misery and death among these noble animals than any other to which they are exposed. I have no hesitancy in saying that my Powder will effectually and thoroughly *eradicate every symptom* and *vestige* of this painful and dangerous disease, if given in any reasonable length of time after it has been contracted. When you discover symptoms of *Cough* or *Heaves* in your horse, resort to this Powder without delay, use it perseveringly, and attend to the hints accompanying the directions for the treatment of the animals, and in nine cases out of ten you will find that it cures.

If any desirous of seeing certificates of cures, of them call on the agent. Price 50 cents per box. Manufactured by A. D. Coleman, New York CARTER & BROTHER, agents, Erie, Pa.

March 27, 1847. 45

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the practice of Law, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us are requested to call at the office and settle their respective accounts, on or before the first of February next. Those who neglect this notice may incur costs.

JOHN GALBRAITH,
CARSON GRAHAM.

Erie, Jan. 11, 1847. 3t15

The Books and papers of the late firm of GALBRAITH & GRAHAM are by mutual agreement left with me for the purpose of closing up the business of the concern and collecting all debts, which I am obliged to do as speedily as possible. I have associated with me in business WM. S. LANE and WM. A. GALBRAITH, Esqs. and continue the office lately occupied by Galbraith & Graham, under the firm of GALBRAITHS & LANE, where all business in the line of the profession, will be attended to with promptness and despatch. JOHN GALBRAITH.

Erie, February 3, 1847. 38

STEAM ENGINES.

WE are now prepared to make or repair Steam Engines, and to satisfy those who have doubts as to our ability to turn out *superi work*, we invite their inspection of one which we have recently built and put in operation at our Foundry.

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

N. B.—A second hand Engine of 8 horse power together with bellows for a small Foundry, for sale at a bargain. L., S. & C.

Erie, March 20, 1847. 44

CONFECTIONARY, FRUIT AND TOY STORE.

No. 9, Reed House Row, Erie, Pa.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire stock of Confectionaries, together with the fixtures belonging to the business in the store formerly occupied by James Crossman, would say to his friends and the public generally, that he has furnished himself with an old and experienced workman at the business, and is now prepared to furnish to retailers, CANDY, at Buffalo prices, and warrant it to be superior to any Buffalo candy offered in this market; the retailer will become convinced after selling a few pounds of my candy that it affords him more profit than the eastern candy. Our sticks and kisses will run 40 to the pound, and are finely flavored.

ICE CREAM AND FANCY CAKES.

I am prepared to furnish Ice Cream in forms to suit customers. Fancy Cakes made to order.—Fruit, Pound, Sponge, and Jelley Cake, and Jumbles always on hand to supply families. I will furnish tea cakes to private families cheaper than they can bake teem; and on the shortest notice.

FRUITS.

Fresh Lemons and Oranges, Figs, Raisins, Nuts of all kinds; preserved ginger, mixed pickles, sardines, &c., a good assortment.

TOYS.

As large assortment of toys, such as, dolls, dressed or undressed, cats and dogs on bellows, glass dogs and birds, fancy boxes, beede, necklaces, head dresses, purses, hair brushes, redding combs, besides a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Please call and examine for yourselves.

Any orders from the country for candy will be promptly attended to.

M. W. KEITH.

Erie, August 1, 1846. 1

QUEENSWARE by the Crate—Birmingham ware—for sale by B. TOMLINSON & Co.

April 18, 1846. 48

PAINTS AND OILS.

2400 lbs. White Lead, dry and in oil,
300 " Red Lead,
200 " Litharge,
300 " Bost. Rochelle Ochre,
600 " Eng. Ven. Red
150 lbs. Paris Green.
74 " Sugar Lead,
2000 " Swan White,
73 " Gum Copal,
100 galls, Turpentine,
60 lbs. Chrome green and yellow,

Eddy's refined Lampblack, Linseed Oil, raw and boiled, Copal and Shellack Varnish, Indian Red, etc. etc.

J. H. BURTON & Co.

Nov. 28, 1846.—28 No 5, Reed House.

NOTICE.—The Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Manufacturing business will be carried on at the old stand of Ashley & Kelsey, where a constant supply of all articles manufactured by him will be kept for sale at wholesale and retail. Old Copper and Brass Ware taken in payment for Tin Ware. JOSEPH KELSEY, Jr.

Erie, July 6, 1844. 7

L. WARREN,

HAS removed his sash, blind and door Shop to State, between 7t hand 8th streets, where he will keep constantly on hand or make to order all articles in his line on the shortest notice. Those wishing to obtain first rate work at low prices would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Glazing done at all times. Glass and Putty kept constantly on hand

May 10, 1846. 51

S. SMYTH

HAS JUST RECEIVED

from New York, per Pomroy's Express, the Spring Fashions, and is now ready to execute all orders for HATS in the latest Fasion, and of a better quality than can be purchased here or elsewhere.

March 16, 1846. 5

FIRST APPEARANCE.

B. TOMLINSON, GEORGE KELLOGG.

THE subscribers, though some time in business, have not before found it convenient or agreeable to introduce into the papers a general advertisement. Being rather of a modest turn, they have been situated somewhat like the stranger in New York, who got upon a dry goods box in Broadway, to wait till the crowd should get by; and like him, having attracted a little public notoriety, they are prepared to get down and move quietly along, and would respectfully invite the attention of the public to a choice selection of GROCERIES, *interspersed with a few staple Dry* Goods and other notions, just received from New York, Cincinnati, &c., which they design to sell pretty cheap for ready pay. Please call and see at 109 French street, next door to R. O. Hulbert, Esq's office, and at Sixth street Canal Basin.

B. TOMLINSON, & Co.

Erie Aug. 1, 1846. 11

PITTSBURGH Rockingham Ware.—A beautiful article, and good assortment just received and for sale by B. TOMLINSON & Co.

August 1, 1846. 18

BUFFALO AND NEW YORK ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE.

VAUGHN, No 2 Fleming Block, State Street. This establishment has acquired notoriety by selling all kinds of clothing as cheap as they can be purchased in New York city.—Call and see. A suit of clothes can be made at this establishment in ONE DAY'S notice, in the latest style and most approved fashion.

Just received a general assortment of Clothing and cloth, suitable for the season and for sale at prices reduced to the pecuniary means of all. For instance a good article of cloth all wool, at 50 cts per yard and every thing else in proportion.—Cutting also done to order at reduced prices. All *orders from the country promptly attended to.*—The child can buy as cheap here as the best judge. Customers generally can depend on having their work done right, and no mistake.

Erie, Dec. 20, 1845. 15

CANDY.

VANILLA Cream, lemon bar, do. drops, hoarhound bar, do. medicated, peppermint drops; peppermint, rose, wintergreen, sassafras, and worm lozengers; sugar plumbs, smooth almonds, almond candy, etc. etc. for sale by M. W. KEITH.

WINDOW GLASS.

CARTER & BROTHER have just received their fall stock of Window Glass, which is large and complete—varying in size from 7x9 to 15x30, and will be cut to any size or shape desired, without extra charge. Putty always on hand.

Nov. 28, 1846. 28

TANNERS ARTICLES.

TANNER'S OIL by the bbl. and at retail; Refined Lampblack, Scrub, Scouring and Paste Brushes, for sale by CARTER & BROTHER.

Dec. 5, 1846.

CASH! CASH!!

CASH and the highest market price paid for Flax Seed, delivered at the store of the subscriber, corner of French and Fifth streets.

C. SIEGEL.

Erie, October 10, 1846. 20

STORAGE AND FORWARDING.

THE subscribers are prepared to receive and forward during the season by the Erie Extension canal to any point on the Lakes or Ohio river all property entrusted to their care with the utmost dispatch and at the lowest rates.

Boat Stores and Groceries of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale cheap at their Ware House on the canal, Eigth street landing, Glazier's Basin. P. P. GLAZIER,
M. M. SPAULDING.

Erie, April 24, 1847. 3m49

WANTED!

IN exchange for Goods, any quantity of Good HEMLOCK FENCE BOARDS, 6, 8, 10, and 12 inches wide, 14 and 16 feet long.

HEMLOCK JOICE, 1 1-2 by 19, and 2 1-2 by 12; 15, 16, 18 and 20 feet long.

HEMLOCK STUDDING, 2 by 5 and 3 by 4; 10, 14 and 16 feet long, for which the highest market price will be paid, when delivered at his Lumber yard at the foot of French street.

WM. TRUESDAIL.

Erie, March 4, 1847. 42

1846. WALKER & COOK.

FORWARDING, COMMISSION & PRODUCE MERCHANTS.—Will continue the Forwarding and commission business as usual, at their ware-house on the Public Dock, Erie, Pa. and will be ready on the opening of Navigation of the present year to contract for the shipment of Merchandise from the eastern cities, or other places, to Erie, as they are connected with good responsible lines, and having some of the firs class of Steam Boats and Propellers on the lakes running to their house, hereby ensuring the safe and speedy transmission of all property entrusted to their care. They will attend to the forwarding of goods up and down the lakes or to any of the Canadian ports on Lake Ontario and the River St. Lawrence—also south by the Erie Extension Canal.

CASH advances made on all kinds of Produce and sales promptly attended to. They will keep constantly on hand Bituminous Coal in large or small quantities, to suit purchasers.

ALSO—Salt, Plaster in bbls, or bulk, Fish Iron, Nails, stoves and Castings of every description.

REFERENCES.

C. M. Tibbals, Erie,
John C. Beebe, "
Smith Jackson & Co. "
Johnson, Himrod & co. "
Holt, Palmer & Co. Buffalo.
O. N. Chapin, Ibany,
W. Monteith & Co. "
Otis, Clapp & Co. Boston,
George W. Holt & Co. N. Y. city,
E. B. Allen, Ogdensburg, N. Y.
James Browne, Toronto C. W.
Wm. D. King, St. Catherines, "
Standart, Jarves & Co. Cleveland, O.
Albert Ives, Detroit, Mich.
Newberry & Dole, Chicago, Illinois.

Erie, March 14, 1846 43

SILVER Plated Baskets, Candlesticks, Castors, Snuffers and Trays—also Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, new patterns, at G. LOOMIS & Co's.

Nov. 14, 1846.

CLOCKS.

EIGHT DAY and 30 hour Gothic, O. O. G. Pillar, Alarm and common, by the single or case, very cheap for ready pay.

G. LOOMIS & Co.
No. 7, Reed House.

Nov. 14.

DYE STUFFS.

Annatto,
Alum,
Copperas,
Cream Tartar,
Argols,
Spirits of Tin,
Logwood,
Camwood,
Fustick,
Oil Vitriol,
Indigo,
Blue Vitriol,
Cad Bear,
Cochineal,
Liquid Blue, or chemic for green,
Nic Wood,
Madder,
Red Saunders.

For sale very cheap at No. 6, Reed House, by CARTER & BROTHER.

December 5, 1846. 29

MURRAY WHALLON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, ERIE, PA.

HAVING so far arranged and systemized his official duties, as to enable him to devote a great portion of his time to his profession, will attene to all legal business entrusted to his care.—He will attend the Courts in the Counties of Erie, Warren, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Clarion and Jefferson and the Supreme Court of this State; and has professional arrangements by which he will transact business in the adjoining Counties in New York and Ohio. All monies collected will be remitted by Drafts on New York or Philadelphia without any charge for Exchange. He will also take charge of and prosecute Claims against the United States, draw and superintend applications for Pensions, Patents, &c.

Of the ability and integrity with which all business confided to his care will be performed it would not be proper in this place to speak, but those having Legal Business to transact, or Collections to make in this section of country, are respectfully referred to the following gentlemen:

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
GEN. CHARLES M. REED,
Messrs. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT, } Erie, Pa.
MOSES KOCH, Esq.
THOMAS W. STERRETT,
VINCENT. HIMROD & Co.
A. D. & T. W. PATCHIN, Esq's.
HENRY K. SMITH, Esq.
CHARLES H. S. WILLIAMS, Esq. } Buffalo.
JAMES MULLETT, Esq.
PHILIP DOSHIMER, Esq.
HENRY W. ROGERS, Esq.
HON. ADDISON GARDNER, Rochester, N. Y.
HON. JOHN A. DIX, Albany, N. Y.
HENRY SHELDEN & Co.,
CORNELIUS W. LAWRENCE, Esq.,
DOAR, CHANDLER & WHITAKER, } N.Y. City.
HON. ROBERT H. MORRIS,
CONOVER & LABAGH,
J. & A. VANOSTRAND,
HON. JAMES BUCHANAN,
" WM. L. MARCEY, } Washington
" ROBERT J. WALER,
" W. MEDILL,
WM. Z. STEWART, Esq., Logansport, In.
GEORGE H. McWHORTER, } Oswego, N. Y.
B. BROCKWAY, Esq.
HON. WM. PATTERSON, Sandusky, O.
HON. JOHN WENTWORTH } Chicago, Ill.
BRISTOL & PORTER,
COL. JAMES R. SNOWDEN,
LUDWIG, KNEEDLER & Co. } Philadelphia.
COL. JAMES PAGE,
ABRAM. S. WOLF & Co.,
HENRY HORN, Esq.,
J. & J. P. STEINER.
HON. FRANCIS R. SHUNK, } Harrisburg.
" SIMON CAMERON,
" N. B. ELDRED,
HENRY BUEHLER, Esq.
HON. WILLIAM WILKINS, } Pittsburgh.
GEN. LEVI G CLOVER,
GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq. Wheeling, Va.
HON. R. McCLELLAND, Monroe, Mich.
W. J. GORDON, } Cleveland, O.
DR. S. ENGLEHART,
HON. LEWIS CASS, } Detroit, Mich.
CHARLES G. HAMMOND, Esq.
JOHN McREYNOLDS Esq.

Erie, May 8, 1847. 51

FLOUR AND SALT—Always on hand, at the lowest prices and of the best quality, by B. TOMLINSON & Co.

Aug. 1846

VIENA, Carolina, Orleans and Scotch Plaids also Linseys, and Worsted Goods of all kinds for sale very low at CADWELL'S.

DR. C. G. VAUGHN'S ADVERTISEMENT FOR 1847—The Great American Remedy—Vaugh's Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture. This universal Panacea is now being introduced into Europe, the East and West Indies, South America and all other parts of the Globe where disease exists in any form. The United States and the Canadas have for the past three years severely tested the virtues which the proprietor, upon the introduction of this medicine hesitated not to say it possessed, in introducing this GREAT VEGETABLE REMEDY, the most startling promises were made on the part of the medicine—so novel was the theory—the principle—upon which the cures were to be effected that people threw up their hands and cried, what next? Even credulity, startled with surprise, and the so called "Faculty" made themselves merry over the "new humbug." But mark the result—the three years have passed away—public opinion, the voice of millions and more of observing individuals, have stamped this REMEDY the most singular, wonderful incomprehensive and miraculous curative power ever produced. The One Great Disease which the proprietor of this medicine had the presumption to say existed, and that all various diseases were but secondary, has now millions of believers, they must believe, for they have witnessed the effect of this restorative. It has conquered all diseases by simply conquering the one. The "Old School" now open their eyes—their old dogmas, like the morning mist, fly before the light of truth, and common sense now seeks a road to health its own way, instead of closing its eyes and being led. The truth of the principle upon which this article cures is established, and the statement is again boldly, most emphatically, most decidedly reiterated. *This medicine will dr